LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

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LOUISVILLE COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
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DAILY COURIER.

TUESDAY MORNING, - - - SEPT. 29, 1868.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

[illegible]

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

[illegible]

Jeffersonville Railroad.

[illegible]

Public Speaking.

Hon. J. S. Golladay, candidate for re-election to Congress in the Third District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Monday, October 5th.

Marrow Bone, Cumberland county, Tuesday, October 6th.

Burkesville, Cumberland county, Wednesday, October 7th.

Prewitt's Mill, Logan county, (with Rev. Mr. South) Saturday, October 10th.

[illegible], Todd county, (with Mr. South) Monday, October 12th.

Kirkmansville, Todd county, (with Mr. South) Tuesday, October 13th.

[illegible], Todd county, (with Mr. South) Wednesday, October 14th.

Trenton, Todd county, Thursday, October 15th.

Gen. Frank Wolford,

Of Kentucky, will address the people of Indiana as follows:

Danville, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Fairfield, Thursday, Oct. 1.
Salem, Friday, Oct. 2.
Loogootee, Saturday, Oct. 3.
Vincennes, Monday, Oct. 5.
Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
Petersburg, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
Boonville, Thursday, Oct. 8.
Grand View, Friday, Oct. 9.
Princeton, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Vernon, Monday, Oct. 12.

Public Speaking.

Boyd Winchester, Democratic candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will speak at

Jeffersontown, Jefferson county, Saturday, October 3.

Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, October 5.

New Liberty, Owen county, [illegible]

Louisville (Seventeenth and Market), Saturday, October 10.

Campbellsburg, Henry county, Wednesday, October 14.

Westport, Oldham county, Saturday, October 17.

Owenton, Owen county, Monday, October 19.

[illegible], October 22

[illegible], Saturday, October 24

Louisville, Woodland Garden, Wednesday, October 28.

Louisville [illegible], Saturday, October 31.

Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M., and in Louisville at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Public Speaking Third District.

Dr. John F. [illegible], Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

[illegible]

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

Notice.

The route from the lower side of Twelfth street, and from Green street south through Limerick and Oakland. Subscribers will, on and after this day, pay moneys due for subscriptions to Jack D. Johnson only. Charles Carrigan, the former carrier, is no longer authorized to collect moneys due.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

Chas. H. Gropper, of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, died Sunday.

Perry Fuller assumed his duties as collector of the port of New Orleans, on Tuesday.

The cranberry crop of Wisconsin will prove very light, and, in many places, a total failure.

Charles Knapp, of Deposit, New York, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans after 515 ballots.

Many of the Papal Zouaves are deserting and eleven hundred of them are in the hospital at Rome, and a third hospital is now building near the Coliseum.

A minister in Lee, Massachusetts, preaches to a congregation of about five persons. Pew rent must be high if assessed to pay the minister.

Frank Blair will speak in Illinois as follows: Mattoon, October 20; Chicago, October 21; Galesburg, October 22.

Reilly, the man supposed to have been murdered in Jersey City Sunday night, is still alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

John Isherwood, a native of Belgium, aged 26, was killed by the Erie Railway train at Passaic, N. J., yesterday morning.

Hon. T. D. O. Fessenden, formerly a member of Congress, died at Lewiston, Maine, yesterday morning. Senator Fessenden is a brother of the deceased.

Francis Cousin, of Erie, Monroe county, Michigan, who, during his youth, carried the mail between Detroit and Sandusky, following an Indian trail, was buried on Sunday week, at the age of seventy-four.

The revising barrister at Manchester, England, has refused the right of franchise to 5,300 women who claimed to have their names included in the parliamentary register.

Henry Doltz, a brakeman, was killed, and several others were injured yesterday by a passenger car being upset on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

T. J. McGibben's distillery, at Cynthiana, Ky., began operations last week, and is the only one in the State doing business under the new law.

A diplomatic conference is soon to be held in Switzerland, to consider the best means for the care of the wounded in battle, both on shore and at sea. Timid folks see another spook of war.

The expelled colored members of the Georgia Legislature have formed a "Civil and Political Rights Association," and called a colored men's convention, to meet at Macon, October 6.

A colony of Mormons is settled in Washington Territory, near Walla Walla. They do not practice polygamy, are quiet and industrious, and are led by a man named Davis, who professes to be the direct medium of a revelation.

A little daughter of Mr. Gentry, of Lewis Center, fell into a tub of hot water on Saturday, and was so seriously scalded that she died in a short time after in great agony.

Richard Steward, a soldier in the United States army for thirty-seven years, was garroted and robbed, lately, at Independence, Missouri, of all the money he had—$180.

The Indiana State Fair opened at Indianapolis yesterday. Thus far nine hundred entries have been made. The display in the live stock and mechanical departments is unusually large and fine.

The respite of Mrs. Victor the condemned murderess at Cleveland, expires on the 24th of November, and the opinion that she will be hung generally prevails. Her mental condition is apparently unchanged, but her physical health is good.

The editors of the principal New York papers have given [illegible], as they state needed, to the general agent of the Associated Press in London to make his cable dispatches to the press shorter and [illegible]—to give the facts, and then only in as few words as possible.

Isaac Stoots, a laborer, while attempting to prevent a party of Indians being run over on the Northern railroad in [illegible] New York, yesterday, slipped on the track on which another train was coming in in another direction, and was instantly killed.

The Kansas State Fair will commence at Leavenworth [illegible] and it is expected that it will be the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in the State. A large number of entries have already been made, and the attendance will be very large, both from [illegible].

A European letter says that recently a meteor, estimated at a [illegible] over Warsaw making a [illegible] the earth. The [illegible] making reports [illegible] thousand [illegible] many more [illegible].

In compliance with the Mayor's proclamation [illegible] Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday [illegible] last tribute of respect to the [illegible] who were killed [illegible] morning.

Four English miners named Wm. [illegible], Richard Sampson, James [illegible] and James Thomas, were [illegible] Thursday by the falling in of a [illegible] at Mount Hope, Morris county, New Jersey. They were buried on [illegible] crowd of mourners attended the funeral.

A prominent religious journal says of the "wickedest man": "We regard the case of Mr. Allen as one to be dealt with [illegible] generously, hopefully, [illegible] triumphantly. He has come from a [illegible], but does not appear as [illegible] to have [illegible] great height. To make him a hero is to ruin him."

The exports of petroleum from the five ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Portland, from the first of the year to the 11th inst., amount to 1,[illegible] gallons, against 1,657,164 barrels in the same time in 1867. In 1866, in the same time, the exports were [illegible] barrels and, in 1865, [illegible].

Rev. T. K. Beecher regards pulpit exchanges a very [illegible] patients [illegible] prescriptions. [illegible] scholars. [illegible] changes of [illegible] show good will to his [illegible] and how [illegible] put in their pulpits.

A man named Valentine [illegible] from the Mad River [illegible], at [illegible], Ohio, on Friday night, and was drowned. He was a soldier in the Mexican revolution, and he [illegible] through the Mexican war, and was a [illegible] of the Seventeenth Ohio in the recent war. He was buried Sunday with military honors.

A Radical Gubernatorial Candidate.

Gen. John M. Palmer, the candidate of the Radical party for Governor of Illinois, made a speech at Carlinville last Thursday, great part of which was devoted to an attempted explanation of his conduct whilst in command of the Department of Kentucky. It is not astonishing that Gen. Palmer should, particularly just at this time, desire to clear himself of some of that odium so justly attaching to him by reason of his arbitrary, oppressive and tyrannical course when invested with military power in this State; but it is astonishing that either he, or any man of common sense, should imagine that such a defense as that made at Carlinville can benefit his cause. We have neither time nor inclination to criticise at length the very prolix account of his administration in Kentucky as it comes to us in the Chicago Tribune's report of the speech. Suffice it to say that that account, although John M. Palmer's own version of his official doings here, is quite enough to damn him in the estimation of every right-thinking man, especially as he admits that what he did was not in obedience to the commands of superiors, but in pursuance of Mr. Lincoln's instruction to "do as he pleased."

Gen. John M. Palmer, as the candidate of the Radical party, is the right man in the right place. The party of persecution, oppression and usurpation could not be more correctly represented than by one who, in his hour of brief authority, proved himself capable of such disregard of private and public right as Palmer did in Kentucky. But we submit it to the voters of Illinois that such are not the qualifications for the Governor of a great and free State. The man who has shown himself a usurper and despot on the only occasion in his life when he had the power, is surely no safe custodian of the liberties of the people.

We are not without strong hopes that Illinois will give a good account of herself in November.

Was it a Session?

We have had occasion more than once to speak of the stupid blunders committed by the Radical leaders. Even in those cases where they are specially solicitous to make things fast and binding, they seem, fortunately for the country, wholly deficient in the skill and capacity to effect their purpose. Of this the reconstruction legislation of Congress formed a striking exemplification. Another strong instance of Radical stupidity appears in the muddle they have got into by the proceedings on the 21st.

The tenure of office law provides that all appointments made during the recess of Congress shall terminate or be vacated unless confirmed by the Senate at the succeeding session. Now the Radicals hold that there was a session on the 21st, and that a concurrent resolution was passed thereat to take another recess. True, there was really no quorum of the House, but this Speaker Colfax and his friends managed to ignore. If there was a session of Congress on the 21st, it is certain that there were no appointments confirmed by the Senate at that session; and it results therefore that all the appointments made since the session preceding have, by virtue of the tenure of office bill terminated, and the bonds filed for the proper discharge of duty, and for the security of the interests and property of the Government ceased to be binding. If, on the other hand, there was no session, Congress stands adjourned over to the first Monday in December. Was ever party at once so malevolent and stupid.

The telegraph announces that Benj. F. Butler has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Radicals of the Fifth Massachusetts District. The more iniquities a Radical politician has been guilty of, and the greater number of villainies he has committed, the stronger is the hold he seems to have upon his party. What other party would ever have thought of nominating Palmer for Governor of Illinois after his shameful interference with the rights of the people and with the elective franchise in this State? What other party would ever have thought of sending to Congress a man who stands disgraced in the eyes of the world like Beast Butler? The only wonder is that Stanton, Holt and Conover haven't each been nominated for something. But we suppose the intention is to provide for them by cabinet appointments under Grant's administration. Heaven shield the country from a Radical administration.

The latest fiction invented by the New York Tribune in relation to the Camilla affair is that, after the negroes had been routed, dogs were used to hunt them out of the swamps. In carrying out the plan of systematic misrepresentation as to Southern matters agreed upon by the Radical leaders, as in other respects, Greeley is evidently anxious to retain the "bad eminence" attained by him as a Jacobin journalist. This dog-story of his, however, has not even the merit of originality. It is but a revamping of the old Abolition sensation falsehood about the employment of bloodhounds by the slave drivers to hunt down runaway slaves. The philosopher of the Tribune ought to be ashamed to resort to such stale fictions. The days when caricatures like that of Legree passed current in the North for true pictures of the Southern whites is past, and they are now no more believed in by sensible people than the real existence of Frankenstein's monster, or the cyclops.

Hon. Thos. C. McCreery at the Court house To-night.

Our distinguished Senator, Hon. Thos. C. McCreery, arrived in the city yesterday on his way home from Washington, and has been induced to remain and address his fellow-citizens to-night at the court-house. Mr. McCreery is one of our ablest and most eloquent speakers, and a large crowd will no doubt avail themselves of the rich treat in store for them.

It is said Butler sent home whole barrels of spoons and gold watches from the South, and that these have enabled him to distance all competitors for the nomination to Congress. The Fifth Massachusetts if it reelects Butler, should hereafter be called the spoon district.

A Kentucky Democrat in Brooklyn.

Our fellow-citizen, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, addressed a crowded wigwam of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Democracy on the 23d. He was received with three cheers for Dr. Buchanan and three cheers for Kentucky. During his address of an hour's length he handled Radicalism in his most caustic style, and the loud, hearty and frequent applause showed that the Brooklyn Democracy are of the same stripe as the Democrats of '76.

Good Suggestion.—It has been suggested that, as the river is high and the navigation of the falls easy, the ferry-boats be chartered to take over and bring back all who may wish to witness or participate in the grand Democratic torch-light procession at New Albany on next Thursday night. The suggestion should be carried into effect.

Correction.

"The Modern Woman Bound" is what was intended for one of the sub-heads to the letter of our valued correspondent "Kentuckienne," published in Sunday's Courier. The printer had it "The Modern Woman Hound." It's a mercy that it was no worse.

Hon. G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort, passed through the city yesterday on his way home from a short visit to Illinois. He brings encouraging reports of the hopeful condition of things politically in that heretofore benighted region.

Assassination of Gen. Hindman.

The telegraph advises us of the assassination of this well-known gentleman, at his residence in Helena, Ark. He was shot while seated with his family, and as he has for some time been active in his opposition to the carpet-baggers, he has no doubt fallen a victim to their malignity.

General W. T. Ward, one of the very ablest men in the State or nation, in obedience to the urgent and continued calls upon him, will start to-day for Indiana to fill some appointments made for him. The cause of conservatism will be advanced wherever he speaks.

A DISTRESSING CRIM. CON. CASE.

HOW A YOUNG WIFE BARTERED AWAY HER HOME AND HAPPINESS.

Two Families Rendered Miserable.

A case of adultery came up for hearing before the City Court yesterday, the particulars of which we publish, as a warning to weak-minded women and unthoughtful husbands. Mr. A. Metzger, a furniture dealer, was prosecuted, on complaint of a young woman who gave her name as Rosy Meyer, charging him with having committed adultery with her. The woman, who was the only witness in the case, is a native of Germany, and stated to the Court that she could not express the case in English as she desired, and therefore requested an interpreter. The counsel for the defense, Mr. Dannacker, objected, but was sustained by the Court. The young woman was asked the question whether she had [illegible] the defendant was guilty of adultery, and, if so, with whom? She attempted to answer the question, but faltered, and [illegible] vehemently. His Honor then ordered that the interpreter put the questions in German. After she regained her self-possession, and made a statement substantially as follows:

A few years ago she was married to Mr. Wm. Burkhardt, and they now reside on Main street, between Campbell and Wenzel. Her husband is an industrious man, and has always treated her kindly, rendering their home cheerful and happy. She had purchased a piece of furniture from Mr. Metzger, on which there was a balance due. About three months ago, he called at her house and after a short conversation, made dishonorable proposals to her, which she spurned, threatening to inform her husband. Metzger left, but in a few days called again, renewing his propositions, which she repelled a second time, with much indignation. Before a week had elapsed, Metzger visited her again, and took a new tack, by which he succeeded in drawing her into conversation. In the course of which he gradually revived the criminal subject. She repelled his advances for a time, but, to use her own language, he became so persuasive and overwhelming in his coaxing that she, at an evil moment, lent an ear to the wiley words of the seducer, and yielded her honor.

After he had consummated her ruin, she became exasperated, as she says, and threatened to tell her husband which she did, but not until one month had elapsed from the time that she fell from grace. About one week after the occurrence she complained of the matter to a workman employed by Metzger, and when it became known that she was determined to make it public through the courts, a man named John Land called upon her and offered to compromise it by paying her $50. She refused the offer, saying that her husband had cast her off and was going to get a divorce, and she was therefore determined to expose Metzger. She further said to Land that she would soon be on the world and would need money to leave the city, and that Metzger had a large family and the disgrace would fall equally upon them.

She stated that her father's name was Meyer, and in taking the warrant out she assumed her maiden name to shield her husband from dishonor. Since he learned the fact of her departure from the path of rectitude, he has refused to occupy the same couch with her, and notified her that he would sue for a divorce. Yet he has not treated her unkindly, and she loves him devotedly. She stated that she was only guilty of the offense on the occasion alluded to, and that Metzger never called at the house afterwards. She is a woman of about twenty-five years of age, light hair, blue eyes, of medium stature and quite prepossessing in appearance.

Metzger stated that she offered to compromise the affair on payment of $140 being made to her and that she exposed it because he refused to credit her for more furniture. [illegible] yielded to his desire, and made no opposition to his advances.

There being no witnesses other than the woman, the case was closed, and the Court suspended the warrant to await the action of the grand jury.

A FREAK OF ROMANCE.

A Bride Goes Back on Her Husband.

A few months ago, a young lady of this city visited St. Louis, and during her visit in that place formed the acquaintance of a young gentleman, who became enamored of her. She encouraged his suit, but an obstacle arose in the shape of an opposition on the part of the stern parents of the young lady, which threatened for a time to dash their cup of bliss to the earth. But in this case, as in most all other such affairs, love knew no barrier to the consummation of their most devout wish. A clandestine marriage was arranged, and it was agreed between them that she should return to Louisville and keep it a profound secret until a certain time, when he would come and claim her as his bride. They were accordingly married, and the sweets of matrimony or honeymoon was postponed until the fact should be made known to this city.

On Saturday last the young man arrived here and rushed with all the zeal of a devoted husband to claim his wife. His feelings can better be imagined than described upon being told by the one man who had solemnly vowed in the sight of God and man to be his through life, that she had no knowledge of any marriage ever having been consummated between them. The young man produced the marriage certificate, and insisted on his moral and legal right to claim her as his wife, but the young lady indignantly denied the "soft impeachment," vowing that she never had married him and never would. The parties are both of high social position, and as the young man insists on prosecuting his claim we may look for some interesting developments, unless the refractory bride acknowledges the corn and "stares fate in the face."

Theater—Commencement of the Regular Dramatic Season—First and Only Night of Buckstone's Beautiful Drama of Isabelle.

The Frolics of Puck was performed last night to a good house. The grand transformation scene of Zoraster was presented for the last time this season. To-night the regular dramatic season commences. The opening bill is Buckstone's beautiful drama of Isabelle, or Woman's Life. The piece is strongly cast, and will be presented with all the original music and effects. Mr. [illegible] Connor, the leading man, plays [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Melville Andrew, Miss [illegible], [illegible] and Miss Johns [illegible]. This excellent drama, and the first of the season, should draw a full house. It will be [illegible] during the week with other dramas and comedies. The company is a remarkably strong one, as now organized, and fully competent to give old English drama or the modern plays, sensational or otherwise, with great effect. During the season we shall be visited by some of the best stars, conspicuous among whom are Barkell, Maggie Mitchell, Edwin Adams, Joe Jefferson, Marietta Ravel, John Owens, Mrs. Lander and others. We hope the theater will do well the coming season, and though the attendance so far has not been large, we feel confident that with the settlement of the great question which now occupies all minds—the presidential election—commercial confidence will be restored, and the theater, like everything else, be benefited by the revival of trade in our midst.

Theater Comique.

We see by Mr. Lea's announcement [illegible] he has selected a splendid company [illegible] comique. Many of the names are known to us as first-class artists. M'lle [illegible] his premiere danseuse, will be remembered by our citizens [illegible] the [illegible], and [illegible] by [illegible] on the boards as a [illegible]. The [illegible] Caroms are all old favorites here, and Mons. [illegible] and those of his company who are new to Louisville are said to equal in their various specialties. Mr. Lea proposes to give chaste and amusing performances such as will be especially attractive to ladies and children, and we hope to see the Theater Comique one of the [illegible] places of amusement of our city. This theater will open for the season next Saturday night. The principal part of the company have arrived and are now rehearsing for the opening.

Travelers will be glad to learn that sleeping cars are now run from [illegible] to Pittsburg without change. Mr. J. B. [illegible], who is the agent here for the Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis railway, will give travelers with all the information [illegible] in regard to this route which, under the new arrangement, is bound to be more popular than ever.

Great Auction Sale of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.—Grocers far and near should bear in mind that Messrs. H. R. [illegible] & Co. have their large sale of sugar, coffee and molasses on the [illegible] October. There will be offered [illegible] hogsheads of sugar, [illegible] of syrups and 4,[illegible] bags of coffee. These sales will doubtless become a regular feature in our commercial affairs and are well calculated to attract attention.

Moses Smith was brought before the United States Commissioner yesterday, charged with having carried on business as a [illegible] keeper and retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax, and was [illegible] to [illegible] cognizance in the sum of $[illegible] for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

Mr. J. H. Ransdell is canvassing the city for subscriptions to the "Life and Times [illegible] Lives of Seymour and Blair" [illegible] and [illegible] Life of Blair, by John [illegible] Jr. [illegible] a book of [illegible] pages and [illegible] New York.

The Lecture Last Night.—The lecture of Rev. M. R. Miller to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms last night was largely attended, the large room being full. The audience was well pleased and highly edified by the views of the learned gentleman.

THE SABBATH IN LOUISVILLE.

"A Lovely Day"—A Missing Friend—Hebrew Burial—City Hospital—Y. M. C. A.—The Levee—A Missionary Raid—Sunday School among the Wharf Rats, &c.

[illegible]

A HEBREW BURIAL.

During the afternoon a procession composed of Hebrews passed southward on First street following the remains of one of their number to her last resting place in the burying ground south of the city, where the sad rites, in a manner peculiar to their faith, were performed.

CITY HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

THE LEVEE—Y. M. C. A.

[illegible]

Death of an Old Citizen.

[illegible]

The Post-office.

[illegible]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. E. D. TYLER.

Statement of the Officers of the Boat.

INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIR

[illegible]

A pair of fine gold spectacles were found on the corner of Third and Green, night before last, by officer [illegible], which the owner can obtain by calling upon him at the [illegible] corner Third and Jefferson.

CITY FEATURES.

Bet for St. Louis.

Excursion tickets for St. Louis by the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad to attend the State Fair and Fourth [illegible] will be for sale at the [illegible] office, corner of Main and Third streets, near [illegible], the 3d of October. Tickets from [illegible] to St. Louis and return $[illegible]. They are good from the 1st till the 12th. Fair opens Monday the 5th, and lasts the entire week. The drawing comes off at the Fair Grounds.

Baseball Home Drawing.

[illegible]

Important to Manufacturers and Dealers in Tobacco.

The following correspondence between the Assessor of the Internal Revenue of the Fifth district of Kentucky and Commissioner E. A. Rollins at Washington, is of considerable importance to manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers [illegible] of the country:

[illegible]

Resolutions on the Death of J. Samuel Knott.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Temple of Honor [illegible] boarding house [illegible].

HENDRICKS--BAKER

The Debate and Demonstration at Salem Yesterday.

A MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR.

Ten Thousand Persons on the Grounds.

DEMOCRACY FOUR TO ONE AND HENDRICKS THE FAVORITE.

The Cavalcades, Processions, Etc.

[Special for the Louisville Courier.]

Salem yesterday put the [illegible] in the history of campaigns in Indiana. Hendricks and Baker, the party candidates for Governor, met and made [illegible] and drew an audience numbering not less than ten thousand persons. [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. HENDRICKS'S REJOINDER.

At the end of time, Gov. Baker now gave place to Mr. Hendricks, after speaking an hour and [illegible].

[illegible]

GOV. BAKER'S REJOINDER.

[illegible]

At the conclusion of Gov. Baker's remarks the meeting broke up, the Seymour men cheering for Seymour and the Grant men cheering for Grant, and all thinking there had been a big meeting and a glorious day for their favorite.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, September 28.

THE WIGWAM.

Judge Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. Samuel Buskirk are billed to speak at the Wigwam to-morrow night. These gentlemen rank high among the popular and eloquent champions of the Indiana Democracy. Let the Democracy of this city turn out in such numbers as will be alike creditable to themselves and a compliment to the speakers. The ladies are especially invited to grace the occasion with their presence.

Let the weary laborer come; let the heavy-laden tax-payer come; let him that is a hunger come; and let whosoever will come; for the Democracy have spoken good concerning the people. The military of the city will be out in force.

THE NEW ALBANY MEETING.

The current of public feeling here indicates a grand demonstration of the Democratic [illegible] at New Albany on Thursday, the 1st proximo. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HICKORY SPROUTS.

A novel feature in the procession from this city to the New Albany meeting on Thursday will be the "Hickory Sprouts," a military organization of Democratic boys under fifteen years, [illegible] in the procession uniformed, [illegible] one hundred strong. [illegible] "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republicans are to have a mass meeting here to-morrow, and extraordinary efforts are being put forth by the leaders to make it as large in numbers and imposing in display as possible. The array of speakers billed for the occasion, together with the activity manifested in the matter of arrangement, indicate that it will be the largest of the series of the anxious meetings which they have held here this fall.

THE MILITARY.

The Union White Boys in Blue and [illegible] met at the wigwam last night to [illegible] to attend the New Albany Convention on Thursday. The Hendricks Guards will meet at the wigwam to-night for the same purpose.

OVER THE RIVER.

News and Gossip from Our New Albany Exchanges.

The demonstration on the 1st promises to be the greatest affair of the kind that has ever occurred in southern Indiana. Many will attend from Louisville.

The lecture at the court-house Sunday evening, had for its subject the following: "The Blessed and Glorious Appearing of Jesus Christ by a living witness of His blessed advent with his Angels in the clouds," by a well known [illegible].

Mrs. Louisa Perrin, of Cosmo, Indiana, desires information of her husband, Geo. Perrin.

The "bloody tragedy" at Bloomington turns out to be of no great consequence; only a [illegible] between two parties, the Democrats having nothing to do with the matter. Judge Hughes, a Radical candidate, treated some moderate Radicals to whisky, [illegible] to get their votes, and while [illegible] of which the fight occurred. No one was seriously injured.

The Lafayette papers announce that Mr. Winston, of that city has been appointed General Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad.

There is a larger attendance of pupils at the public schools at present than ever before. The schools are in a most flourishing condition, and are supplied with excellent teachers.

We regret to learn that Mr. Hugh S. [illegible], for the past twenty years connected with the Ledger office, first as foreman, but of late years as principal clerk, is confined to his bed by severe illness.

The young Democracy of the First ward raised, on Saturday last, a fine hickory pole, near the corner of Elm and upper Thirteenth streets.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will speak at [illegible] to-day.

In a jewelry store in New Albany is a [illegible] which is thus described: "Seated upon its [illegible] is a fat and jolly looking Teuton, who holds a [illegible] in his hand. By an ingenious contrivance [illegible], at the end of each minute, dips into a dish [illegible] and bringing one of them carries it [illegible] mouth of the Teuton, who swallows it [illegible] a chuckle [illegible] and with motion of his [illegible]. The clock is a great curiosity and [illegible] anything in the clock line we have yet seen."

Dudley Temple of Honor is in a most [illegible] condition. It is the most efficient [illegible] we have ever had in New Albany. It is doing its work quietly and consistently, but at the same time most effectually. May we always have it as an organization among us.

GENERAL PALMER.

His Speech at Carlinville, Ills.

History of his Military Governorship of Kentucky.

HIS CELEBRATED "FREE PASS" ORDER.

The Chicago Republican papers of Saturday contain a full report of a speech made by Gen. John M. Palmer, candidate for Governor, at Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ills., on the 24th, vindicating himself from various charges made against him. Our readers will be interested in his detail of his administration of affairs in Kentucky, which we copy in full:

HIS KENTUCKY ADMINISTRATION.

I believe I may say, at the outset—and I think I may appeal to every man in Macoupin county to verify it—that in respect to what I have gained here in Macoupin county, I have not a dollar of money or property that any man, woman, or child can fairly say belongs to them. I believe that, whatever error that I have committed, I have none to answer for in the scale of acquiring the property of my fellow-citizens by any improper means, and yet a few days ago I saw in a paper published here in Macoupin county—read by my [illegible] and children, I saw, I say, a statement copied from some of the papers that during my administration in Kentucky, I had made gains by the prostitution of my official position. I have to say about that, my fellow-citizens, that nobody believes it here, I think.

I have to say in addition, that when in Kentucky, where I was surrounded by bitterest enemies—men whose enmity originated in their difference from myself in regard to matters of public concern, no inclination of the sort was ever whispered. When I left Kentucky, the Louisville Journal, which was the most ablest newspaper of the State, spoke of my personal administration as being honest and incorruptible, and until some anonymous writer chose to attack me through the Courier Journal, and until that charge was preferred here in this county, by men that I did not know, no man ever had ever been heard from Kentucky who had heard anything—any money out of my official position there. The truth is, that the habit of making charges against men connected with the military service of the country is so well established that libelers and calumniators of public men seem to feel that they may safely prefer allegations of that sort against men who have served their country in any military capacity. It was very easy for the whisperer to say that I had made money in Kentucky. The charge was that I had enriched myself by pardoning guerrillas who were sentenced to death. The truth is, my fellow-citizens, that, during my administration there, over a State filled with bloodshed and violence, very few men were convicted by military courts. My profession as a lawyer made me greatly prefer the civil tribunal for the administration of justice. Some men were convicted of the most atrocious crimes in all the history of crime, brought before military commissions fairly organized, where evidence was fairly adduced, and verdicts found that convicted them of the most [illegible] crimes against mankind—murders, rapes and the most fearful outrages. In obedience to my duty I ordered those men to be executed, quite a number of them. The records of my military administration are in Kentucky, accessible to any one, and I have not yet found a man, rebel or loyalist, who did not consent to the justice of all those convictions so had in Kentucky. The charge is, however, not that I caused innocent men to be punished, but that I permitted guilty men to escape, for the sake of gain. That is a contemptible charge, made, I say, by the scribbler. The truth of it is that there were men in Kentucky who ought to have been punished who escaped punishment. It was difficult to discriminate where there were so many guilty; but the fact is in regard to the men that it is charged I improperly released, that some of them are yet in the penitentiary suffering for their crimes. And the final and conclusive answer to all of this thing is, that in Kentucky, where these matters took place, no man ever whispered such a charge as has been made pending this election. I am done now with this allegation. I cannot believe that any in Macoupin county, or in the State of Illinois, will believe any charge of that kind. I believe that I have disposed of all matters purely personal regarding myself.

It has been charged, too, throughout the press of this State, that during my administration of the military affairs of the State of Kentucky, I was guilty of acts in derogation of the rights of the people of that State. Here is the history of my military administration of Kentucky. It contains my correspondence with public men; my correspondence with the departments at Washington; my orders, my letters; the explanations of my motives; my conception of the actual condition of the country, and I propose to state to you, very briefly, the history of my administration in Kentucky.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

In February, 1865, I went to Washington, under the [illegible] of Governor [illegible], to induce the Provost Marshal General to correct the error in our quota under the various conscription laws. I found Mr. Lincoln in possession of a letter that I had written to him immediately after my return from the Atlanta campaign, in which I had said to him: "I do not intend to belong to the class of unemployed generals who have provoked so much criticism in this country. If you believe that I have rendered all the service to the country, in the army, that I am capable of, accept my resignation; let me return to my business and to my profession. I don't want the public money unless I render service to the country." Mr. Lincoln, in a [illegible], had said to me: "I have received your resignation. I will hold it and let you know my final determination. On reaching Washington, after discussing the question of the draft, I said to him: "Now, Mr. Lincoln, you ought to dispose of my case. I went into the army because I believed that my duty as a citizen demanded it. I desire now to return to my profession if the public interest will allow it." He said to me, "I have got work for you; you must go down to the State of Kentucky and take charge of that State." He described to me the condition of things down there; the people were shedding each other's blood; guerrillas were ravaging the State. He described to me the process of relaxation that was going on, terrible to be thought of, without being repeated. I said to him: "I went into the army late in life. I have been on duty since the war commenced. I claim to have done nothing more than to have conducted myself faithfully and respectably, and you ought not to send me down to Kentucky, that I may lose my character that I have gained." He said: "You must go, and you have nothing to do but go to Kentucky, keep your temper, do as you please, and I will sustain you. I have every confidence in your judgment, if you will avoid angry collisions with the bitter men of the State."

THE FIRST COLLISION.

As singular it may seem to you, my fellow-citizens, the beginning of my trouble in Kentucky, my collision with the people grew out of the fact that I found an old slave pen of the city filled with negroes that had been placed there by the bounty brokers by the men who were seizing those negroes and confining them in the jails, private and public and selling them to the Government of the United States as recruits for its service. The city of Louisville was largely in arrears on its quota. The mayor of the city had offered—perhaps under authority of the Council—had offered $[illegible] for each recruit to fill up the quota of the city. I became satisfied from proof, in regard to which I had no doubt, that the bounty brokers in the city of Louisville were actually in league with parties of guerrillas outside of our lines, and were [illegible] were seizing negroes and sending them into Louisville. They were there confined in these public and private prisons, and without consulting them they were turned over to the Government, and the city of Louisville paid three hundred dollars for the recruits thus obtained. I issued an order to correct that evil.

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND.

I was compelled to go. On the 9th of February, 1865, I think, for I am not certain as to the date of it, I took command of that department. My first work was to place myself in harmony with the State authorities. Without pausing a moment I passed through Louisville and went to Frankfort. I met the Governor, and I found the Legislature in session. I conferred freely with all who allowed me to do so. I found two classes of men that would not allow me to confer with them. One was the intense Radical element of the State, the element that felt wronged and outraged by what they regarded as the excesses and cruelties of the [illegible]. The other was the extreme [illegible]. I conferred freely with Gov. Bramlette, who agreed with me as to the proper plan to be pursued in the State. I returned to Louisville, where headquarters were. I was well received by the people of the city. I corrected abuses; I corrected [illegible] that I will not repeat. I should have proceeded in perfect harmony with the great body of the people, if it had not been for that institution of slavery, or rather for the presence of the black population in the city.

CONFLICT WITH THE BOUNTY BROKERS.

I did one act which gave great offense to the good people of the State, but the clamor, in the first place, came from that very disinterested class of men known throughout the country as bounty brokers, men who would have sold their Lord and Master for the sake of paltry money, who would have sold their own [illegible], in my judgment, [illegible]; for, in my humble opinion, the Lord Almighty never cursed this world with a set of such wicked men, as these men who were prowling over the country dealing in men, both white and black, and putting in their pockets the price of their blood. [Great applause.] They were not different, I expect, in Kentucky, from the same class of men elsewhere either. [Renewed applause.] I could find no white man who would undertake to investigate the condition of these negroes who were confined in these military prisons, and I determined to have the work done. I then committed the sin of issuing this order:

"Headquarters Dep't of Kentucky,
Louisville, March 22, 1865.

"Rev. Thos. James (colored) is hereby authorized to inquire into the case of all colored persons arrested and held in confinement by the civil or military authorities in this department. He is responsible to these headquarters."

This was all right enough, but in describing the Rev. Thomas James I said "colored." A few days after that the Rev. Thomas James went to the workhouse of the city of Louisville. He came back pretty badly treated. He had gone there with [illegible], as Military Commander, and demanded to investigate the condition of the prisoners. The keeper would not allow him to do so, and ill-treated him. I sent a white guard to the workhouse, and brought the keeper up, and told him that in the State of Kentucky a military order in the hands of the Rev. Thomas James must be obeyed. He brought twelve persons out of the workhouse who had been committed there without any authority of law. [Applause.] One of them had a whole lot of shot in his body. He had been shot in the attempt to capture him by guerrillas. Another was seriously wounded. Some of them were there under one pretext and some another, but some were there to be kept until the Provost Marshal could examine them and muster them into the service of the government. I turned the whole crowd out, and told the keeper of the workhouse, "If you commit another man to the workhouse without proper authority, I will send you to the military prison." That was the beginning of my [illegible]. The quarrel commenced with me, not with the rebels or the people of Kentucky, but at the hands of those men because I interfered with the profits of their nefarious traffic; because I would not let them prey upon the government whose uniform I wore, and because I should not by that government be made a dealer in the flesh and blood of these men. These men were caught, in some instances, by guerrillas and placed in the hands of the blood-fearing men, the bounty brokers.

"A RAVING, ROARING ABOLITIONIST."

I will state, during that time, whatever the clamor was against me, the great body of the fair-minded people sustained me in that. It was so [illegible] that I am not aware [illegible] to anybody but those men. [illegible] "General Palmer is a [illegible], raving, roaring Abolitionist; he has no respect for slavery."

A SWARM OF NEGROES.

After a while, under the influence of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, which made the wives and [illegible] of [illegible] free, negroes began to pour into the city of Louisville. I had done [illegible] to invite them to come. If they were induced to come on account of my conduct, it was by the misrepresentation of these men. By the 11th of May the city was swarming with these people—there were ten thousand there; the small-pox and the measles and almost all the evils that affect humanity there prevailed among them. They had filled all the empty houses; all the nooks, and corners, and crevices. They had gone to the lumber yards, pulled up a few boards and made temporary habitations for themselves. About that time the Mayor of the city of Louisville having become alarmed about the spread of the pestilence, called on me to ask me to render them some assistance. I said to him: "Put your statement of facts in writing and I will consider it." This was done in May, 1865. I issued an order which you will find explained in my letter to the President, written when called upon by him to give an explanation of my conduct. I will turn to it. The letter is long, but you will pardon me while I read it, because it contains a complete history of my conduct and my administration on this question. The explanation was made in consequence of the fact that a gentleman, by the name of Price, telegraphed the President that I was issuing "free passes," but when called on by Mr. Johnson for an explanation I denied it. I telegraphed the President and wrote to him immediately. That letter I have before me now. I will read it:

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

"Head'qrs Department of Kentucky,
Louisville, July 29, 1865.

"*To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson President, President of the United States:*

"Sir: I have already, by telegram, acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday containing a copy of a dispatch of Mr. Price, which states that Provost Marshals issue 'free passes' to negroes indiscriminately. I refer you to my dispatch, in which I say 'no free passes' are issued by any officer in this department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

"I forward you my General Orders Nos. 32 and 49. Under these orders many passes have been issued by Provost Marshals, &c., to negroes, who hold them, and I am told, in many cases, they regard and act upon them as 'free passes.'

"The reason for issuing order No. 32 will be found on the face of the order, but the reason which influenced the Mayor and his friends to apply to me do not. Large numbers of negroes were then in Louisville from the surrounding country, who escaped from or repudiated the authority of their masters.

"The Mayor and others desired my approval of a plan they had arranged for the general enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, and the law which forbids slaves to go at large and hire themselves out as free persons. To have enforced these laws would have produced great misery and alarm amongst the blacks. To leave the negroes in the city would have alarmed the fears of the citizens who were beforehand taught to think their presence would cause a pestilence. They sought to make me responsible for either consequence.

"To avoid both I issued Order No. 32. Under it over five thousand negroes have crossed the Ohio river at this place alone.

"Before the 4th of July an impression got abroad among the negroes throughout the State that on that day they were all to be made free. Influenced by this belief, thousands of them left their masters' houses and came into our posts at different points in the State. Every nook and hiding-place of such places as Camp Nelson, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Bowling Green, Munfordville, &c., was filled with them. I was compelled, from these causes, to issue General Order No. 49, and the 'free passes' referred to in the telegram of Mr. Price are merely passes issued under that order.

"I have been greatly embarrassed, in respect to the colored people, by the acts and declarations of politicians and presses in the anti-administration interest. They have given the negroes extravagant ideas of the purposes of the Government, by announcing in their speeches and journals that it was the intention of the Government to free them all, furnish them with food and clothing and put them upon an equality with the whites.

"And it is the fact, my fellow-citizens, that most of the embarrassment in Kentucky, in regard to the negroes, grew out of the fact that politicians, in their denunciations of the Union people, said in their speeches, mainly to influence the white men but in the hearing of the black, that the policy of the Union people was to cause the equality of the races. The negroes believed them and they fled in hundreds to the men that their masters and the politicians told them had these good plans in store for the welfare of the negro. Hundreds of negroes would have stayed at home if they had not been told that we were so much their friends as to give them all they wanted and make them equal to the whites.]

"Invariably a Conservative gathering [and by that delicate and modest name I called their meetings] in a neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes. I think, and respectfully submit, that it is impossible, under the existing state of facts here, to recognize the laws of the State in reference to slaves and slavery.

"At the beginning of the war Kentucky had about two hundred and thirty thousand slaves, say 230,000; our reports show the number of negro enlistments to be 28,818; estimated number of women and children freed by resolution of [illegible] of Congress of March 3, 1865, 72,045; balance, 129,137. One-half of this residue are presumed to have belonged to rebels, and are therefore free—64,568. From this small number ought still to be taken a percentage for the thousands who have escaped from the State.

"For the sake of keeping the small number in subjection to masters the whole race in the State are most cruelly oppressed and outraged under color of laws which render freedom to a negro in Kentucky impossible. I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population as far as possible, but in doing so I have been on occasions compelled to do acts which in effect greatly impair the tenure of the small number of persons who are still, technically, the masters of slaves. Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Nos. 32 and 49, which are inclosed, and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which come within the same principle.

"In short, slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky, and if the Constitutional Amendment is defeated at the election the whole active colored population will fly, unless I employ the troops to prevent it, and you have not and will not be likely to order that to be done.

"To illustrate the effect of any fair rule upon the status of slavery in Kentucky, I will advert to the effect of one rule which I am compelled to recognize and observe.

"By the laws of Kentucky, laws once, when all were slaves, just enough in their application, all negroes were presumed to be slaves. Now a large majority are certainly free. To presume slavery from color alone is contrary to justice; to presume freedom without regard to color and give protection accordingly is to end slavery.

"I am often called upon to afford protection where there is no proof given, and am compelled to presume one way or the other. I submit these difficulties to meet some of the complaints which will probably reach you from the *loyal people* of Kentucky."

ANOTHER SOURCE OF EMBARRASSMENT.

I read that letter at length that you may see the circumstances by which I was surrounded. I was compelled to act. They have a law of the State—and I may as well turn your attention to that, too, as another source of my embarrassment—which prohibited slaves from going at large, and hiring themselves out as freemen. On the 3d of June, 1865, I issued this order:

"Headquarters Dep't of Kentucky,
Louisville, June 3, 1865.

"*To the Keeper of the Louisville Workhouse:*

"Jacob Hardin, a colored man, is detained in your custody for some other cause than the order of the City Court of Louisville, 'that he be confined in the workhouse until his master shall give bail; that he will not be suffered to go at large and hire himself out as a free man.' You will release him from confinement. Sergeant Hirschberger will deliver the order and see that it is complied with."

THE DUTY OF THE MILITARY.

The Judge of the City Court sent me a note and complained of this order. I sent to him the following letter:

"Headquarters Department of Kentucky,
Louisville, June 3, 1865.

"*George W. Johnston, Judge Louisville City Court:*

"Sir: Your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to Captain E. B. Harlan, A. A. General, in which you state that 'Jacob Hardin, represented to the Court to be a slave, was committed to the workhouse until his master should give bail that he would not be suffered to go at large and hire himself out as a free man,' was this morning laid before me.

"It is no part of the duty of the military authorities, under ordinary circumstances, to interfere with the action of the courts of the State, or to obstruct the operation of the local laws, but it is their clear and positive duty to protect the people from forcible wrongs, whether inflicted under the forms of law, or otherwise.

"I beg to assure you that I do not question the integrity of the Judge whose sentence is under consideration, though I express the opinion that it is wholly without, and unsupported by any existing law. 'When the reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases,' is a rule founded in reason, and is recognized by all courts.

"The particular law which must be referred to, to support this order, was enacted by the Legislature of Kentucky in support of slavery. According to the policy of the State, then regarded as correct, it was the duty, and it was then in the power of masters to prevent their slaves from going at large and hiring themselves out as free persons, while the slaves themselves had no interest in the question.

"This state of things has, however, ceased. During the last four years, from causes familiar to every one, masters were not, in a majority of cases, able to give protection to their slaves. It was not their duty then, even according to the theory of the law itself, to restrain them, and now, when the bonds of slavery are relaxed, if not totally broken, it is not in the power of masters to prevent slaves from going at large and hiring themselves as free men.

"This highly penal law, which demands impossible acts from the owners of slaves, must, therefore, be held to have ceased to exist, as much as if repealed by legislative authority.

"There is, however, another thing to be said which demonstrates the correctness of that conclusion. Masters have ceased to provide for or control those who are nominally their slaves. According to the theory of the obsolete law, these were his duties. He has neglected them; yet, by a strange perversion of justice, the slave is selected as the object of punishment. This man Hardin, now before me, has upon his limbs marks made by iron fetters, placed upon him only because his master has failed to obey this law. Nor is this the enormity presented by the case. Hardin is ordered to be kept in the workhouse, as you inform me, not for a period so fixed as to terminate, not until he does some act, but until the master, over whom he can have no influence or control, and who has, now that slaves are valueless, no interest in him, shall voluntarily give bail that he shall never again go at large or hire himself as a free man.

"For anything Hardin himself can do, his confinement must be perpetual. I forward you herewith my order made upon a consideration of the whole case."

ACROSS THE OHIO.

I read you these things to show that although every man in the State of Illinois knows that I did, while slavery existed, hate it as much as any man could hate any institution, yet, in Kentucky, I exerted myself, not to protect slavery, but to avoid doing injustice to the legal rights of anybody. You see how it was, and I was compelled to discharge these men. When the negroes were dying in the streets of Louisville, the city authorities called on me to aid them, and I [illegible] to do that which I thought to be right. When they invoked my aid, they referred the case to my judgment. What was my judgment? My judgment was that the true solution of this difficulty would be to allow the negroes to go where they could find employment. Hundreds of them were objects of charity; and about the time of the controversy the Quakers of Indiana, at Richmond and elsewhere, wrote me, saying: "Friend, if thee have suffering people in Kentucky we will provide for them." And when these passes were used these negroes crossed the river, came North and found work and earned bread. They were dying in Louisville. They were dying in Kentucky. The slave system was in liquidation. The only question, when I was asked to interfere by the city authorities, was whether I should allow these men to die, or whether I should issue an order compelling the owners of ferryboats to take them across the river on the payment of fare. That is the whole question. They went North, and when the constitutional question was decided in the winter term, the slavery question in Kentucky was settled. I am done with that. I did no act in that respect that, in the light of this correspondence, will not be justified by any man that will take the trouble to investigate the matter.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION MATTER.

But it is charged that I interfered with the election, and that I ordered the arrest of Democrats in Kentucky. Listen to the history of that right here. About the year 1862, I believe it was, the Legislature of Kentucky passed a law disfranchising all the men that had [illegible] in the service of the [illegible]. [illegible] law was in force when I was in Kentucky. As the election of 1865 approached, there were complaints all over the State that [illegible] were interfering with the right to vote, in violation of insisting upon [illegible] the State law, not a law made by [illegible]. On the 15th day of July, 1865, I addressed this letter to Governor Bramlette:

"Headquarters Department of Kentucky,
Louisville, July 15, 1865.

"*To Governor T. E. Bramlette:*

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement upon the letter of Mr. [illegible] in reference to protecting the polls at the approaching election. I will most cheerfully afford all the aid in my power to the officers and voters of the State in enforcing the election laws, and in the arrest of persons who may disregard them. Please furnish me copies of your proclamation as early a day as possible, and my order to my subordinates will then refer to the measure of their duties. I start on Monday next for Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, to be gone about a week. I had hoped to have the pleasure of your presence on that trip, but fear, from what I have learned of your public engagements, that I will be disappointed."

COURSE OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE.

Governor Bramlette issued a proclamation to the people of the State. This letter then came to me with his indorsement on it, and this was my answer. Governor Bramlette issued a proclamation in which he recited the State law in regard to the qualifications of voters, and stated who had a right to vote under the law, and who had not; and in the proclamation he referred to the assistance that the military would give in enforcing the law. [illegible] further, says that the arrest of Democrats was my order. I say that there [illegible] under my personal order. When some of the [illegible] order, I knew [illegible] over the State, that there were some [illegible] or otherwise, arrested a man [illegible] [applause.] That is the whole history of my interference in the Kentucky election.

GEN. PALMER SUSTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

These things were made the subject of complaint at Washington, and the President sent back one of the eloquent and [illegible] complaints were then again [illegible], and application was made [illegible]. The President referred all these complaints, and the investigation, to Major General George H. Thomas, and on the 30th day of October, after these complaints against me had been laid before the President, both in regard to the negroes and the election, the Assistant General of the army telegraphed me from Washington, as follows:

"Washington, Oct. 30, 1865.

"*Major General Palmer:*

"Major General Thomas reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department. The President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal. [Great applause.]

"E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General."

Recollect all these orders of mine transpired in March, April, May, June, July and August. In May it is charged I issued the [illegible] in regard to the blacks. In August I issued my orders in regard to the election. My orders were approved by the Governor of the State, and there was never a word of complaint [illegible]. And then, after all these acts [illegible] the President referred all these complaints to Major General Thomas, and General Thomas [illegible] that my administration of the department of Kentucky, and the President approved the report, and the application for my removal was overruled, and when I left the Department of Kentucky I left it on the voluntary tender of my resignation. Even after Andrew Johnson [illegible] speech of Feb. 22, [laughter and applause] he treated me with the same consideration.

THE CHARGE OF APPROPRIATING PROPERTY.

I take it upon myself to say, standing here today, and I will furnish to any man of any party my private as well as my official correspondence in Kentucky, and I will say that while in Kentucky I did not act from malice, from policy, or from favor or affection. [Great applause.] I left my duty as an honest man when I left the State. I brought with me nothing that belonged to the people of Kentucky. [illegible] fellow says money was paid for passes issued to negroes. I tell you there never was a pass issued by me in Kentucky [applause] by my subordinates. I had no more to do with that man than the Judge of this court has to do with [illegible] that are issued by the clerk. These passes were given by my subordinates [illegible] posts throughout the State. [illegible] follow says that I was paid for [illegible].

INDORSED BY THE PEOPLE.

I have [illegible] here the [illegible] meeting held in Louisville [illegible] by [illegible] the whole people [illegible] ple assembled in one of their churches [illegible] numbers the resolutions [illegible] and passed resolutions [illegible] for the [illegible] was made [illegible]. And, [illegible], I don't [illegible] the people were [illegible] in Kentucky [illegible] their indorsement [illegible] of General Thomas after [illegible] was made, and I say [illegible] Kentucky I left [illegible] one [illegible] of money or one dollar of money that [illegible] the contrary, when I was [illegible] thousands of soldiers and I [illegible] to them as I could. I [illegible] account, and yet [illegible] I am indorsed and that I [illegible] when I went into the army. If any man in Kentucky [illegible] nothing for [illegible] to know where I got anything in this [illegible], I shall gladly give him the information. [Applause.] That is the history of my [illegible] my course in Kentucky. I believe I have trespassed over all of them.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

Excitement in St. Landry's, La.

The Parish in Arms.

[From the Opelousas (La.) Journal, Sept. 26.]

On Sunday last, greater excitement prevailed in Opelousas and several miles around than at any time since the war. This was the one fixed by the negroes for a meeting at Washington, six miles from here. Several hundred of them, many being armed with revolvers, formed in procession here and moved towards Washington. In this procession was one or two wagons loaded with guns. We have heard it stated that they had a large number of axes and hatchets, freshly ground and sharpened for the occasion. About 11 o'clock, while our citizens were quietly at church, a report was circulated in town that the negroes and citizens of Washington were fighting at the bridge which crosses the Bayou Carron into that place.

Considering the threats and incendiary speeches that had been made by the negroes at a meeting here the preceding Sunday, and the fact of their taking a wagon of two of guns and axes with them, it was thought this report might be true, especially as it was made by a Radical negro who went out with the crowd and had hastily returned. The churches were immediately deserted, the timid among the females frightened, and negro women sought protection from their friends among the whites. Those who were not armed immediately armed themselves, and the town was soon ready to defend itself and render assistance to Washington. The report subsequently proved to be incorrect.

During the afternoon organized bodies of armed whites arrived in town from the South, and by the close of the day the whole country for many miles south and west of Opelousas was armed and in motion. The day passed away without the shedding of blood, but we confidently believe that, owing to the excitement which prevailed, had a shot been fired by either party, it would have been the bloodiest in the history of St. Landry.

The negroes went to Washington with the evident intention of bullying and insulting the citizens of that place. [illegible] had been drumming there and many [illegible] Democrats. By this meeting of five or six hundred armed men, they expected to recover their lost sheep by operating on their fears, and to insult and intimidate the whites. In this large body of negroes, Republicans [illegible], there was but one solitary white man—[illegible] Bentley, editor of the St. Landry Progress.

That the negroes failed to bring about a conflict and wind up in shedding blood, was owing to the prudence and determination of the whites not to have a collision with them, except in self-defense. But when two races are living together, and one is continually threatening to destroy the lives and property of the other, and is actually taking steps to execute these threats, it cannot be expected that peace will last forever.

The events of last Sunday have had one good effect: the whites who were not armed before are armed now.

Were They Run to Cuba and Sold as Slaves?

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, 24th.]

About eighteen months since the report was circulated that a schooner which left the port of Mobile with one hundred and fifty negroes, ostensibly bound for Texas, where the white Radicals having them in charge had promised them work and high wages, was really not sailed for Texas, but proceeded to Cuba, where the negroes were sold as slaves. We never believed the report at the time, and can hardly believe it yet. But the Mobile Register has lately been stirring this matter up with energy, and really seems to be getting at some important developments. It charged that Griffin, [illegible] carpet-bag [illegible] of the Radical party in Mobile, knew more about the affair than he had ever publicly revealed, and called on him to make a clean breast of it, intimating that the truth would be reached in some other way if he did not disclose what he knew. In response to this demand, Griffin, in his paper of the [illegible], [illegible] to communicate all that he knew [illegible] the matter to Col. Dimon, ("a good Conservative,") and that he does not know who Dimon [illegible] [illegible] to do it. Griffin further says that his knowledge on the subject was not so positive as to justify him to make [illegible] charges, but that "George F. Harrington is the [illegible] man who owned the schooner." Harrington is a Radical Representative in the Legislature from Mobile, is a carpet-bagger, and is at present Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature, having recently been elected to that position by his party, on the resignation of Speaker [illegible]. Griffin further says that the editor of the Register "can send a responsible lawyer to me, I can tell him all I know of the matter." He adds "I suppose Mr. Harrington can not defend himself. I am not responsible for any of his acts, and strenuously opposed his nomination as a Representative to the Legislature." Don't say whether he opposed his election after he was nominated by the Radical party.)

Unless Griffin is lying (and we are very far from saying that a Radical and carpet-bag editor is incapable of doing such a thing), some rich developments may soon be expected. We notice that a Democratic freedman, in a communication of the [illegible] to the Register, demands in behalf of his race that a lawyer be sent to obtain Griffin's statement, and calls upon the Democratic party to push the investigation.

THE WEEKLY COURIER
REDUCED RATES.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Twenty copies and over, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the getter up of every club of [illegible] at $1 75 each, and for every club of twenty at $1 50 each.

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in Post-office orders or Drafts, and, when these cannot be procured, by Mail at our risk.

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST., Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, --- SEPT. 29, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

F P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey,
HON. JESSE R. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. RUSH, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON TOCKRILL, of Estill.
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

FOR CONGRESS,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF LOUISVILLE.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—37TH DISTRICT,

DR. E. D. STANDIFORD,

Of Jefferson County.

What Shall be Done with the Negro?

Everybody has heard the story of the man who drew the elephant in a lottery. After the first flush of joy at his supposed good fortune was over, he began to consider what disposition he should make of the huge animal that threatened incontinently to eat him out of house and home, and of which he could make no possible use. The story, it will be remembered, goes on to tell of the trials and tribulations of the unfortunate wight with his newly-acquired property, which thus turned out an insupportable burden instead of a piece of good fortune, and which he would gladly have gotten rid of by making it a present to somebody but for the circumstance that he could induce no one to take it. Now we are disposed to consider the negroes very much in the light of the elephant drawn by the individual in question. They have been freed from their former condition of bondage, in which, by the way, they were really of some use, and turned loose upon the country; and now that the thing has been done past retraction, the question is, what shall be done with them.

It is useless now to discuss the wisdom of emancipating the negro. The fact that he is free is one which must be recognized, and we have got to make the best of the circumstance that we can. That he is proving a burden upon the nation most grievous to bear, and that he threatens to become still more so in the future, is but too apparent. The support of Sambo has cost the Government of the United States a mint of money each year since the period of his liberation, as the tax-payer's depleted pocket bears witness.

The enormous expense of maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau is but a trifling matter in comparison with the evils looming up in the future. As a rule, the negro is idle and self-indulgent. In his native Africa, and in the West India Islands where he has assumed his natural habits and condition, he does no work except when engaged in occupations that would scarcely be considered laudable among civilized and enlightened nations, but is content to lie all day in the shade of the orange or banana, waiting for the fruit to fall into his mouth. From the day of their emancipation in the United States the negroes have evinced a strong inclination to return to the instincts of their race as far as circumstances will admit of. In a great measure abandoning the industrious habits of the days of their servitude, throughout the South they have crowded into the towns, with little dependence for a livelihood except as they obtain it by alms or pilfering. Some of the towns and cities of our own State afford a striking illustration of this. The population of Lexington, for instance, has, since the close of the war, been nearly or quite doubled from the cause we allude to. The citizens of that place very naturally regard the acquisition as anything but a blessing; and those who look upon the great number of dusky faces that peer out upon them, go in what direction they may, cannot but consider it a marvel how they live. Since it is thus already with the negro, there is no reason for doubt that, unless something is speedily done to prevent it, the soil of America will, ere long, be cursed with a sort of pariah by all odds more objectionable than any other ever known in other lands.

But the unpleasantness of having a race of idle vagabonds among us, and being compelled to maintain them, is not by any means the most formidable feature of the subject. The negro, possessed as he is of strong animal passions and inferior intellect, is, in his new condition, peculiarly susceptible of evil influence. Those who are familiar with the character of the race, and conversant with its history, can be at no loss to form some conception of the evils that might be wrought through the instigation of bad and designing men. It is no light matter to have among us an inferior people, with bestial passions and instincts, capable of being roused to turbulence, insubordination and rapine at any time. It may be said, we know, by some, that the docility and tractableness thus far manifested by the majority of the Southern negroes should allay all such apprehensions. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the force of the habits of respect and obedience to their former masters is still upon them. Even that, as our readers are aware, has not been able to prevent numerous outrages in different parts of the South.

And here we are led to consider the negro in his political aspect, in which we cannot but regard him as a most dangerous element of society. In an evil hour the Radical leaders bethought themselves of using the negro for political purposes. At the South, while intelligent white men have been disfranchised, negroes have, by the reconstruction policy, been endowed with citizenship, and constituted the ruling power. Utterly deficient in all knowledge of governmental theory, and the attributes that should pertain to citizenship, the African has been invested, so far as the Radical party could invest him, with the political control of the southern States. Now, we think it probable, such are his habits of deference to his late master, that for the present he will not go far wrong; but who, we ask, can answer for the future?

The policy of the Radical party tends to create a perfect equality in all respects between the negro and the white man, or rather, we should say, it inculcates the superiority of the negro. We will not insult our readers by supposing that any legislation or any policy can create an actual equality of the races. And yet, if political equality and even supremacy are to be bestowed upon the negro, is it not contemplated, we ask, to legislate him also into social equality? We confess we have no fears that anything the Radicals can do will bring about an amalgamation of races, but certainly what is occurring should make the American people anxious to prevent the possibility of ever having in the United States a miserable mongrel race like that of Mexico.

What, then, shall be done with the negroes? The proposition of General Blair submitted in his speech at Indianapolis the other day, and which is by no means a newly conceived idea with him, seems to us to offer the case most admirably, provided it is practicable. Gen. Blair proposes that the negroes shall be removed from among us and colonized in some tropical country by themselves. There is very justly remarks, if they are the superior beings the Radical leaders would have us think, they will prosper and flourish; and there too, he no less sensibly observes, if it should be found that they require white men for their guidance, the Radical leaders can well be spared to them. In the latter case we might pity the negroes—for we wish them well—but we should certainly enter no objections. The colonization project of Gen. Blair is not, as he says, any part of the Democratic platform, but we agree with him that it deserves the serious consideration of the nation under existing circumstances.

Unscrupulous Partisanism.

☞ The reign of terror in Georgia shows what the rebels would do in a Democratic victory should follow upon their partial acquisition of political power. The Camilla riots are the first fruits of rebel rule as fostered by a false hope. Send the Semi-Weekly Tribune, with full details of those barbarous proceedings, to every voter that the true purposes of the rebels may be known to all.—New York Tribune.

Thus, from day to day, the Radical papers at the North ring the changes upon the Camilla riots. Not satisfied with trying to shield their party from the responsibility for that affair, to which it unquestionably attaches, they unblushingly publish to their readers deliberate fabrications intended to injure the Democratic party. That, indeed, was the object of the Radical agents, who incited the negroes to their hostile demonstration upon the Georgia village, in bringing about the conflict. Neither they nor the demagogues and conspirators they represented cared a button how many of their victims lost their lives in the contest with those engaged in maintaining the supremacy of the law. A disturbance was wanted out of which party capital could be manufactured—a disturbance that might be taken advantage of to mislead the Northern mind in regard to the state of things at the South to the prejudice of white men and Democrats, and thus pave the way for more Congressional intervention and more military domination. Hence the Camilla affair. Hence the garbled statements and false accounts given, to the exclusion of the real facts, by the Radical press. Hence such comments as those made by the Tribune, and the anxiety manifested to have its version put in the hands of "every voter."

The Tribune calls the suppression of a negro riot in Georgia incited by hellish a "reign of terror," and points to it as an indication of what will be the state of things should the Democratic party prove successful in November. In the event of the Democrats obtaining control over the affairs of the country the Tribune may rest assured that the peace of society will be carefully looked to, and the majesty of the laws vindicated. So far the Tribune is correct. If in the Camilla affair the sheriff was successfully sustained by the citizens in putting down an armed mob, under Democratic rule the civil authorities will everywhere be upheld and sustained. And yet let us hope that after November there will be no more disturbances like that at Camilla. Let us hope that the success of the Democrats this fall will show the Radicals that their infamous party has no chance of again attaining to power, and that therefore they will cease through emissaries and scalawags to incite Southern negroes to acts of violence and insubordination.

☞ The New York Herald, in an article upon recent disturbances at the South, makes the following admission concerning the reconstruction policy:

The truth is, the reconstruction policy of Congress in the South, under which all these evils have arisen, has failed. The reconstruction laws are fast becoming, if they are not almost already, things of the past—null, void, and inoperative—dead letters, politically and morally.

The Herald is right. The reconstruction policy has given rise to all the disturbances that have taken place and the evils that have arisen in the South. It has failed to place the Southern States and the country completely within the control of the Radical party. The series of unconstitutional, oppressive and infamous enactments that go by the name of reconstruction laws, however the case may be at present, are pretty sure to be treated after November as absolutely "null, void, inoperative—dead letters, politically and morally."

☞ Our opponents pretend to exult greatly over the result of the Maine election. To hear some of them talk one would suppose the Presidential cotest was now settled beyond all peradventure. But all this deceives nobody. Unfortunately for themselves certain of the Radical leaders before the election, and indeed the morning after it, confidently claimed a majority far greater than has been obtained. The Radical party has lost ground even in Maine, and its well informed members know very well that such is the case, notwithstanding all the hypocritical jubilations that have been made. If the Democracy of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania do proportionally as well next month as their brethren in Maine have done—and there is no room for doubting that they will do much better—then, indeed, will the Presidential election be virtually settled.

Brubaker & Robinson—The Hickman Millers.

We recorded the flitting of H. M. Robinson, the only Radical voter of Fulton county, who run a mill at Hickman just long enough to swindle the farmers out of about $30,000 of their wheat money—and then run off. In noticing the appearance of Mr Brubaker in Ohio, who represented himself as a miller that had been driven away from Hickman by the Ku-Klux, we inferred that Brubaker and Robinson were different names for one same Radical rascal, but the Hickman Courier corrects us as follows:

"H. M. Robinson was the owner of the mill, and Daniel Brubaker a miller in his employ. Both Robinson and Brubaker were treated with marked kindness and encouragement by our people, and Brubaker's efforts to make himself a political martyr is the basest ingratitude. The assertion that he was driven from here because of Northern birth or political opinion is a wicked misstatement and currency is and every honest man in this community, who utters, repeats them or believes, will pronounce it such."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Elegant silks at auction precisely at 11 o'clock at Cruttenden & Hunt-Bush's this morning.

☞ Persons seeking as an investment new property will remember that to-day at 3 o'clock Messrs. Morris, Bullitt and Allen sell 25 feet of excellent garden land, within a very short distance of the city limits. Full particulars will be found in auction column.

☞ Joseph Rockut will sell at auction this afternoon at 4 o'clock, a fine carriage and set on Main street, below Twelfth.

RALLY REPUBLICANS.—The Grant and Colfax club will meet at their [illegible] (Beck's Hall) this Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the Republican meeting at Jeffersonville to-morrow. By order of Executive Committee.

☞ Medical students will find at R. M. Mugler, (successor to Orcutt & Sherrill) No. 48 Fourth street, the best books and other necessaries for the coming winter. Mr. M. will also keep a full line of medical works. Several new works just received.

☞ Ask the entry clerks at the Custom-house how much foreign perfumery is imported under the present low rates. They will tell you, well to none. The extracts and concoctions purporting to be European are fraudulent and spurious. The only genuine, pure and standard perfume in the market is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." (Appleton Crescent.

BROADWAY MILLS.—Those who have used Cleveland Family Flour, from Smith & Bryant's Broadway Mills, pronounce it to be the best in the city. G. T. & C. GRAHAM,
ED MILLER,
FRED. SAUER, U. S. Hotel,
D. J. SALLY, Willard's Hotel.

REMOVAL.—[illegible] professional [illegible] and office of [illegible] to No. 1 Jefferson street, cor. Fifth and second stories.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—[illegible] Mason is now at C. M. Armstrong's, 153 Main street. Full stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings now open.

☞ Uprights, grands, small, nine-string double, the finest upright piano in market at WALKER'S, 3rd st., Third st.

☞ J. Ryan & Co. are selling the best quality of Pittsburg coal at $6 50 per load; Cannel $8 25, Cannel $5 50, and a superior Pittsburg coal at $4. Office, No. 55 east side Third street, near Main.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Wanted to [illegible] further use, five good [illegible] and [illegible] power. Apply at this office.

(From G. F. J[illegible], Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.)

☞ The popular dentifrice known as Sozodont, besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest service to the teeth of the mouth and gums.

☞ "STARDING'S GLUE," with brush, always ready for use.

☞ Seventy-five cases of new dry goods just received and for sale cheap at Kinsella & Mayden's dry goods store, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Fifteen hundred corsets, all whalebone, for sale at 95 cents, at Kinsella & Mayden's.

☞ 500 yards Russia crash, at 12c, worth 20c, at Kinsella & Mayden's.

☞ Three hundred nets ladies' and children's furs for sale cheap at Kinsella & Mayden's.

☞ Brown silks, poplins, French merinoes, Empress cloths, rich poplin plaids, cloaks, shawls, blankets, ribbons, new ribbon bows, handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, etc.

WANTED.

WANTED—M—To [illegible]

WANTED—To [illegible]

WANTED—H [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—500 [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A

DAILY COURIER.
TUESDAY MORNING, - - - SEPT. 29, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

The New York Fraud Cases.

A FEARFUL PANIC IN THE WHISKY RING.

Radical Senators Approve the Investigations.

The Reports of the Knoxville Court-Martial a Radical Falsehood.

Howard and His Southern Troubles.

LOUISVILLE AFFAIRS.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATION

Condition of Affairs in Alabama. &c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Semi official advices from New York represent a fearful panic in the whisky ring, who are using all means to embarrass and defeat the investigation of the frauds. Judge Fullerton gives the assurance that rascals will be brought to justice, and it will be necessary to promise pardon to some persons implicated who have turned States' evidence.

It is said the President will give his consent to this by the advice of his constitutional advisers. The funds necessary to conduct the prosecution were sent to New York on Saturday. It is honorable to several Radical Senators to state that while here last week, they had assurance conveyed to the President that his efforts to expose and bring to punishment the plunderers of the Government met their hearty approval, and that they would cordially sustain him, no matter what persons were implicated.

PENNSYLVANIA AND INDIANA.

This evening the Express says letters from Pennsylvania and Indiana, received in this city, from reliable, well-informed and careful sources, are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both these States in October, by a majority of not less, surely, than twenty thousand.

RADICAL ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

Gen. French, who was President of the court-martial which tried Lieutenant Payne at Knoxville, Tenn., says that the report of the proceedings of said court, as published by the Radical press, is grossly incorrect, and intended for partisan purposes.

The findings of the court have not been promulgated, and the indignation of officers of the army as reported in the Radical account was a coinage of the reporter's brain. The officers of the court martial are sworn to secrecy and rarely or never prematurely divulge the sentence.

GEN. HOWARD'S TRAVELS.

Gen. Howard to-morrow night will relate the story of his recent travels in the South. He thinks the condition of the South much improved, and says the Radicals are ill treated in some parts, especially in West Tennessee.

Texas is an exception, as it is reported turbulent. He complains of alleged social ostracism of the Freedmen's Bureau officers in prominent cities. He believes the negro susceptible of education, and that he will work well if the money is paid for his labor. Howard says he was not molested or insulted by any one; and this he attributes to the respect for him as an officer of the Government.

COL. ROWAN BOONE.

The friends of Col. Rowan Boone confidently anticipate his early appointment as Marshal of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

The Revenue Commissioner issued orders today to continue the tobacco bonded warehouse of Geo. W. Wicks & Co., Louisville.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATION

all adopted Gov. Smith's views regarding Federal aid, which meets the President's approval. If Meade requires troops they will be withdrawn from Tennessee. The garrison here is much reduced, and if further demands are made for troops, they must be made on our posts North.

THE ALABAMA MATTERS.

The delegation admit that Gov. Smith's veto bill, providing for the election of electors by the Legislature, will be sustained, but further legislation is necessary to authorize the people to choose electors, and, in the opinion of the delegation, a majority of the Legislature is opposed to it, as they fear that the State will go Democratic. Haughey, a member of the Alabama Legislature and one of the delegation, says the turbulence in that State and on the borders of Tennessee arises from the conduct and example of Brownlow and his myrmidons.

FRANKFORT.

Court Day—Speech by Col. Chenoweth—An Able Effort—The Radical Elector Non Est—Rise in the River.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—To-day was County Court day, and a large number of people were in town. The sales of mules, horses and cattle were unusually large.

At half-past one o'clock, Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, of Mercer county, assistant Democratic Elector for this district, delivered an eloquent speech of about an hour's length, in which was forcibly depicted the political condition of the country, and the acts and doings of the Radical party. He was listened to with an unusual degree of attention, and the audience seemed to regret that he did not speak longer. In distinctness of elocution and grace of delivery, Col. Chenoweth will compare favorably with the best Democratic speakers we have heard.

Judge Kyle, the Radical elector, was to have been present, but from some cause failed to come to time.

Col. Chenoweth was followed by Col. James Dawson in a few remarks, which were delivered in his usual happy and impressive manner.

The Kentucky river is on a big rise, and for the last three days large quantities of driftwood, fence rails, pumpkins, and garden truck have passed down. The river is now about on a stand.

CINCINNATI.

THE BUCKEYE RACES

The Favorites Beaten

GRAND DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

CINCINNATI, September 28.—There were three splendid races over the Buckeye Course to-day. The favorites were beaten in every race. Keene Richards' Kitty Free won the dash one mile and three-quarters. Skylight was the favorite. Time 2:40¾.

Second race, mile heats, was won by Minnie Milton. Crossland was the favorite. Minnie Milton won in two straight heats. Time 1:48¾, 1:48¾.

The third race was a mile dash, which was won by Mr. Ford's bay colt Buford. Marion was the favorite. Time 1:48¾.

The grand Democratic procession is now parading the streets. They are fifteen thousand strong and all voters. Bonfires are blazing, cannon booming, and there are fireworks innumerable.

HOPKINSVILLE.

Golladay's Drawing.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Sept. 28.—Golladay's fifteenth drawing took place here to-day. The first ten numbers were 5,146, 4,469, 1,784, 4,105, 5,588, 3,596, 3,015, 1,595, 99, 1,756. Last ten, 4,177, 770, 4,482, 4,023, 2,166, 3,215, 5,705, 3,594, 3,461, 5,261. Judges, J. T. Savage and J. F. Ford; clerk, F. L. Kennedy; crier, James Steel. Miss May Glass drew the tickets from the wheel. The next drawing takes place at Paducah, Ky., October 29th. The first prize will be five hundred dollars.

THE PLAINS.

The Condition of Col. Forsyth.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A private dispatch from Fort Wallace, received on Saturday, states that Col. Forsyth, who was badly wounded, has arrived at the fort, has had his wounds dressed, and is doing well. Most of his command were New York State men.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

A Virginia City, Montana, dispatch, says Commissioner Cullen and Governor Tafts have concluded treaties with the Sheepeater, Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and distributed annuities to them. Col. Cullen has left for Washington on important business connected with Indian affairs.

WEST INDIES.

Denial of Further Revolutionary Movements.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—President Baez denies the reports of further revolutionary movements in the Republic. He maintains that the power of the opposition is insignificant. The foreign consuls officially certify all his papers. Gen. Moya and others have been exiled.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabamians Have an Interview with the President.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR TENNESSEE.

THE DRY TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

Jeff. Davis Not to be Tried at the October Term.

THE ALABAMIANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Alabama delegation in company with Gov. Smith, called on the President to-day, to whom they were introduced by Senator Fowler. State Senator Hays read to the President the resolutions of the Legislature. The interview, which was private, continued several hours, during which the entire situation of affairs was fully discussed. The delegation express themselves perfectly satisfied with the President's assurance of military aid in case of necessity. They are to have another interview with the President and also the Secretary of War to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Jas. F. Buckle, Keokuk county, Iowa, Wm. Moore, Iowa, W. H. Smith and W. Barker, [illegible] Henry Track, of Covington. Gaugers—Levan Willey, Fifteenth Pennsylvania district, John Farrell and John Tilburn, Missouri district.

MUNICIPAL.

The difficulties between the aldermen of this city have been settled by the Democratic and Republican claimants to the presidency of that body resigning and the election of Alderman Grinder to that office.

JEFF DAVIS.

It is believed in official quarters that Jefferson Davis will not be tried at the October term of the United States Court in Virginia.

TROOPS FOR TENNESSEE.

The Twenty-ninth regiment of United States Infantry, which has been on duty here for a year past, and numbering seven companies, passed over to Alexandria to-night, to take passage for Nashville direct, via Knoxville and Chattanooga. On reaching Nashville they will be distributed to other points in Tennessee, in view of the approaching election. This reduces the garrison at Washington one half or one third.

THE ALABAMA COMMITTEE.

will probably leave Washington on their return Tuesday evening. They expect to-morrow, in accordance with the assurance of the President, that an order will be issued to Gen. Meade to take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election, by a proper distribution of the troops now in Alabama and of those which may be in addition be furnished.

Members of the Alabama Legislature not connected with the committee now here, say that Gov. Smith's veto of the bill authorizing the election of Presidential electors by the Legislature, has not been considered by that body, but will probably be sustained by the popular election. To choose members of the electoral college requires an additional legislation, about which there is doubt.

A majority of the legislative committee now in Washington are represented as opposed to any election, being apprehensive of bloody results, unless the Republicans allow it to go by default. The Governor, however, and a majority of the committee, and possibly a majority of both branches of the Alabama Legislature do not entertain these fears, and are favorable to taking the sense of the people at all hazards.

THE DRY TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

The opinion of Judge Boynton, of Florida, denying habeas corpus for the release of Mudd and other conspirators, has been received. The grounds on which the application rested were that the court which tried them had no jurisdiction, and that the proclamation of last July included them for pardon. The Judge found that the offense was a military one and was properly tried by a military tribunal; and that the proclamation pardons treason, but does not pardon assassins nor those guilty of barbarous treatment of prisoners.

ORDER.

The Secretary of War issued an order suspending for the present the sale of all Government arms, ammunition, &c.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Jesse L. Williams, of Ind., Gen. H. G. Wright, and J. Bleckensterderfer, Jr., of O., have been appointed commissioners to examine, under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, the railroad and telegraph lines of the Pacific Railroad, and to report to the Secretary of the Interior.

PATENTS.

For the week ending Oct. 6, 26,255 patents will have been issued from the Patent Office.

SECRETARY BROWNING

Will arrive here Friday from the White Sulphur Springs.

ST. LOUIS.

The Laclede Races—Celebrated Horses Present—The Eighth Annual Fair—A Grand Occasion—Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The Laclede races commenced to-day. The weather was superb, but the attendance was not large. There are a large number of famous horses here, representing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other States, and fine races are anticipated although the track is quite heavy from recent rains.

The first race was sweepstakes at $20, each for two year olds; mile dash. The association adds $200. There were six entries, but only three started. The race was won by Alta Vela without stretching a neck. Reckless second, Anna Hall third. Time, 1:55½.

The second race, sweepstakes for $25, each for three year olds; mile heats; association adding $500. There were nine entries, and four started. Ontario won in two straight heats. Elgin second, Vedocq third, Kate Ward four. Time, 1:50¼—1:49¾.

Kate Ward was the favorite, but, being lame, she lost the race. She will be withdrawn from the course on account of disability, and sent to breeding. Despite her lameness, she was second in the first heat, but fell far to the rear in the second.

The third race was an extra contest for $300, weight for age. The entries and starters were Joe Johnston, Jack Gamble, Rochester, Viola and Robert E. Lee. Johnston took the first heat and Lee the second and third, with Viola second, Johnston third, Rochester fourth and Gamble fifth. Time—1:50¼; 1:51¾; 1:53¾.

The eight annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association will commence next Monday and continue during the week. Thus far it promises to be superior in nearly all respects to any preceding one. The association have nearly doubled the size of their grounds, and erected new and very large buildings for the exhibition of all classes of machinery and fabrics. The amphitheater will cover 30,000 people. The exhibitions in the arena are expected to be unusually fine.

A very large amount of live stock will be here embracing the best in the country, some of which will come from the far east. The association has been obliged to add several hundred stalls to their already great number for the accommodation of horses and cattle. The entries already made exceed those of any other fair, and they will be largely increased during the week. An immense throng of people will be here from all the western States, and an unprecedented success is already assured.

Both political parties will hold meetings during the fair week, and each will vie with the other in making the greatest and most imposing demonstration. Eminent speakers from abroad will be here and a grand time is expected.

SALEM, MASS.

Renomination of Beast Butler and Synopsis of His Speech.

SALEM, MASS., Sept. 28.—Gen. Butler made a speech to the Republican Convention today, accepting the nomination for Congress. He referred to those who had opposed his nomination, classing them with Lee, Beauregard, Forrest and Booth, and charging them with raising $40,000 to defeat his nomination, which he considered equivalent to an election.

He recommends these malcontents to send their money to some doubtful district in some doubtful State if such could be found. He considered them to be of those who opposed the regular nominees of the Republicans, and said the party can be carried on as an army is governed. Give a w[illegible] to [illegible] and shoot deserters. He continued on the subject at length, and in response to the alleged rumor that Grant does not favor his (Butler) election, said he was too much of a friend of Grant not to brand such rumors as unauthorized, and offered to resign the nomination if a letter ever could be produced from Grant or Colfax declining the Republicans of the district not to vote for him.

On the finance question, he claimed to stand with Senators Sherman and Morton, and on the only test question in the House, he voted with sixty-one Republicans. On that subject, he said, he fully concurred in the portion of the Chicago platform requiring the payment of the public debt in the utmost good faith, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law. It was true, he had said, the letter of the law permitted payment in bonds, and were the same legal notes authorized to be issued at the same time with them, but he had said no where, or thought that the Government should not pay these legal tenders in gold as soon as the prosperity of the country will permit it without [illegible] distress.

He predicted a brilliant future for the country under the prosperity arising as a consequence of Republican rule, closing by saying "God speed the time when greenbacks and gold shall be convertable and interchangeable." He then quoted a series of resolutions endorsing the Chicago platform and Congressional reconstruction, which were unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

TEXAS.

A Lawless State of Affairs—The Country Swarming with Outlaws—A Gattison Threatened.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Advices through army sources from Marshall, Texas, state that the country in that neighborhood is overrun by robbers. All roads are entirely unsafe except for a considerable armed body. A band of freebooters numbering 150 are well armed and mounted, are roaming throughout the country.

About the 5th inst. they captured forty Government wagons loaded with supplies. The command of officer at [illegible], Texas, which is garrisoned by a small company of the 26th Infantry, [illegible] sent a dispatch to Gen. Reynolds, commanding at Marshall, stating that, if not reinforced, his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the 15th Infantry, and fifty picked men besides, had started to reinforce him.

NEW YORK.

Outrages Committed by Policemen—Prayer Meeting at Johnny Allen's Yesterday—Fatal Stabbing Affray—Arrest for Burglary—Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Another alleged gross outrage by policemen upon unoffending citizens was developed yesterday before Judge Mansfield at the Essex Market Police Court. Roundsman Hart and Policeman Haught, of the Tenth Precinct were charged with assaulting two German citizens, at their residence, and dragging them to the station house, where they were locked up all night. No complaint was preferred against them, and they were discharged. They are now determined to prefer a complaint against the two policemen.

Prayer meeting was held at Johnny Allen's yesterday afternoon. Johnny Allen himself was present but took no part in the exercises, more than to assist in lighting or to help the lady portion to seats. At Kit Burn's no meeting was held, probably through some misunderstanding.

A stabbing occurred in Jersey City last evening, in South Second street, near Prospect, in which a man named J. Robley was fatally stabbed by one Martin. Martin was immediately arrested, and the police are after three others, supposed to have been concerned in the affair.

A man named Jas. Alexander Thomas, supposed from papers found on him to be a Catholic priest, was on trial in Judge Marshall's court, for burglary yesterday. He said he could not answer if he was guilty or not, but supposed he entered the room to which he was found. He was fully committed.

The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, with California passengers and mails, arrived.

A raid was made to-day by the revenue officers on the dealers in Chatham and Greenwich streets, and fifteen persons were arrested, and held for examination.

Mysterious Poisoning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Another case of mysterious poisoning has occurred in this city, the victim being Jas. Hamilton, proprietor of a boarding-house, in Thompson street, who died this morning from the effects of oxalic acid taken in a dose of sena and salts, purchased at the drug-store of Mr. Rogers, on Spring street, about a month ago.

Rogers and his son have been arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. They deny that the salts contained any oxalic acid when purchased. The family of the deceased say that the package of salts was not interfered with while in the house.

Illicit Cigar Peddlers Arrested—Bankruptcy—The Revenue Fraud Trial—Relief for the South American Sufferers—The Shoemakers' Celebration—Annual Carnival of the Suabian Society.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Several cigar peddlers have been arrested and their unstamped cigars confiscated, in the suburbs, by revenue officers, during the past week.

Since the passage of the bankruptcy act, 1,[illegible] have been adjudicated in this city.

Chas. Reade, the English playwright, has sent £10 for the benefit of the two persons lately shot at the Broadway Theater by Sheriff Raughs.

In the revenue conspiracy trial to-day the Government concluded with the witnesses, when the opposite counsel demanded that Hinckley be called, but the prosecution declined.

To day a procession of five hundred shoemakers paraded the streets in honor of St. Crispin.

Only four members of the Chamber of Commerce assembled for the relief of the South American sufferers, and it was stated that the subject would be considered at the next regular monthly meeting.

John Radegan, member of the volunteer department, is on trial for stealing at fires.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, to day declined granting an injunction preventing the building of quarantine buildings on Long Island.

The sixth annual carnival of the New York Suabian Society was held to-day at Jones' Wood. Over eight thousand persons were present. To-morrow they have a procession of several hundred, dressed in the peasantry costume of 1517.

MAINE.

The Complete Returns.

Chamberlain's Majority, 20,172.

A Comparison of Figures.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 28.—Returns from all the cities and towns of the State, nearly all official and furnished by the Secretary of State, exhibit the following result: Chamberlain, 75,[illegible]; Pillsbury, 55,455. Aggregate vote 131,[illegible]; Chamberlain's majority 20,172. It is the opinion at the Secretary's office that, with a correction of these by the official returns and the addition of a few plantations not counted, the majority for Chamberlain will be increased 200 to 300. The official vote last year was: Chamberlain, 57,332; Pillsbury, 45,990. Chamberlain's majority 11,342. The Republicans increased their vote 18,[illegible], and the Democrats 9,465.

The largest vote ever thrown in Maine before this year was in 1860, when the Republican vote was 70,030, and the Democratic 54,085. The Republicans have this year exceeded their largest vote by 5,507, and the Democrats their largest previous vote by 1,370. No further or more accurate report than the above can be obtained until the votes are counted and officially declared by the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grand Mass Meeting at Pittsburg.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, the Speaker.

A VAST ASSEMBLAGE

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—An immense Democratic mass meeting is being held opposite the St. Charles Hotel, the street being entirely blockaded for a square by persons listening to Gen. Frank P. Blair, who is addressing the multitude. The St. Charles and also the office of the daily Morning Star are brilliantly illuminated. Great enthusiasm, fire works, &c.

BUFFALO.

Extensive Fire—Immense Loss.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A fire occurred this evening in Adams' block, Washington street, occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe in the basement of the Commercial Advertiser newspaper office. A large five story building in the rear of the block was destroyed. The building was occupied by Matthews & Warren, proprietors of the Commercial Advertiser and an extensive job printing office; Adams & Co., wholesale tobacco manufacturers, and Clay, Cossack & Co., lithographers.

The front building was occupied by the above named parties; also the [illegible] Fruit and Oyster Company, Assessor of Internal Revenue, and several law offices. The loss approximates $150,000.

Matthews & Warren lost their entire stock of type, press, paper, &c., valued at $110,000, on which they have an insurance of $65,000. They had eleven steam presses in constant use, and when the news of the fire reached Mr. Matthews he was packing a valise to proceed to New York to purchase several additional presses.

The paper will be issued as usual to-morrow afternoon by the courtesies of the other papers. Clay, Cossack & Co.'s loss is estimated at $20,000. Much of their stock was saved. The Platt Fruit and Oyster Company's (Cook & Co., proprietors) loss is $5,000. Their stock is valued at $12,000, upon which there was $4,000 insurance. Adams & Co. had a large stock of tobacco on hand. Their loss has not been ascertained. Jas. Adams, owner of the building, suffers a loss of $15,000—insured for $12,000. The papers of the internal revenue office were saved.

GEORGIA.

Legislative—Speech of Gen. Gordon Granger.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 28.—The bill declaring freedmen ineligible to office was tabled for the present in the Senate.

The bill preventing common carriers discriminating on account of color was lost.

The bill prohibiting the formation of military companies was passed.

At a Democratic meeting on Saturday night Gen. Gordon said the South longed for peace; that whatever might be the result of the coming election the South was acquiescent in the welfare of the United States as expressed through the ballot-box. They proposed to submit peacefully and quietly to all laws imposed by the Government.

He said should Gen. Grant be elected President, and should any party North or South endeavor to prevent his inauguration, he for one pledged his sword and best services to place him in the Presidential chair.

Alex. H. Stephens will attend the great fair to be held in this city from the 6th to the 10th of October, and have public readings for the benefit of the First Baptist church.

RICHMOND.

A Widow Lady Murdered and Burned in her own House—Accident to the Troops Bound for Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—On Saturday night last, Mrs. Stewart, a widow residing in Kent county, Virginia, was murdered, and her body burned, together with the dwelling. John Baker, her manager was also murdered and robbed of five hundred dollars in gold.

Four houses have recently been burned in the same neighborhood. The military will be sent there.

The train on the Central railroad, with 300 of the 29th Infantry on board, bound from Washington for Tennessee, ran off the track this morning, killing four and wounding a large number. Four cars went off the track. Three companies of the same regiment left to-day for Tennessee.

CHICAGO.

The Catholic Imbroglio.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A mass meeting was held in St. [illegible] Matthew's Temperance Hall last night for the purpose of taking action upon the suspension of Rev. Dr. McMullen, of St. Patrick's church by Bishop Duggan.

Resolutions sustaining Dr. McMullen were discussed at length and finally adopted by a large majority. The friends of the Bishop then left the hall in a body. Subscription lists were opened for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to defray Dr. McMullen's expenses to Rome. A considerable sum was raised.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable.

DEATH OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

Singular Coalition of Fenians and Tories in Ireland.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Revolt Rapidly Spreading.

ROYAL TROOPS DESERTING.

The Rebels in Possession of the Navy.

Troops Recalled to Defend the Capital.

A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

The Duke De Montpensier to Succeed to the Throne in Case of Success.

SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A battle is hourly expected between Navaliches and Gerrano near Cordova. The Royalists lost over six hundred men in the fight at Satander but they succeeded in retaining the possession of the city. Gen. Cologne marches to-morrow on Santona, He had resolved to burn the place if it makes any resistance.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The insurgents have torn up the railroad on the Sierra Morena coast.

Gorgonte, with his troops, is compelled to remain in the mountain defiles.

Gen. Prim is expected at Barcelona to-day, where the people are only waiting for his arrival to rise. Madrid and Saragossa are also ripe for revolt.

The vanguard of the army under Navaliches, numbering 3,000, has joined the insurgents. He has in consequence been obliged to wait for reinforcements.

The French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The Moniteur has the following from Spain: Alcoy, a city of 30,000 people in the province of Alicante, has revolted.

Three ships appeared on Sunday off Carthagena, supposed to be a part of General Prim's fleet.

Marshal Pavia, of the Royal army, is still recruiting. It is reported the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists. It also reported that Saragossa had rebelled, and General San Petatia, Count of Cheste, was killed.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Gazette condemns the report that the insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaga, Bejola and Alcoy have pronounced in favor of the revolution. The insurgents have again occupied Cordova and destroyed the bridge over the Guadalquiver, and cut the railroad.

Nalvaichez had arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova, and sent for reinforcement.

The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolution, declaring they have risen to free the country of oppression and a corrupt dynasty.

It is rumored that the Balearic Islands have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

THE OBJECT OF THE INSURGENTS—THE REVOLTED PROVINCES.

LONDON, Sept. 27—Sunday noon.—No official dispatches have been received from Madrid since Friday. The following accounts come from other sources.

The revolution in Spain is the result of a union of the constitutional, moderate and liberal parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement, because the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army revolted, because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite General. The church, which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as can be ascertained from various reports received up to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Granada, Valencia, Alicante, Asturias, Malaga, Lugo, Ferrol, Corunna, Legrono, Almeria and Oviedo, and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, Teruel and Navarre.

General Pavia has arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops were deserting in large numbers and he was obliged to stop his march and wait for reinforcements from Ciudad Real and Bajados, which, at last accounts, had not reached him.

The province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen.

In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and railroads torn up.

Official journals of Paris, reflecting the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, are apprehensive of the effects of a great revolution so near France, and seek in leading editorials to discourage the movement, but it is generally believed here that the revolution will be successful and result in the expulsion of the Bourbons, and probably in the accession of the Duke de Montpensier to the Spanish throne.

A dispatch from Paris says General Prim, with the fleet of ironclads, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Official dispatches have been received from Madrid to-night, which contain the following intelligence: The rebel forces, under General Serrano, and the royal army, under the Marquis of Novaliches, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements.

General Prim is not well received by the other rebel Generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation.

The Spanish Government has received reports that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy to the province of Alicante. The city of Madrid remains quiet, and no revolutionary demonstrations have been made in the North eastern provinces.

THE REBELS MARCH ON MADRID.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Spain today confirm all previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital. The royal troops which were sent against Santander captured that city and have since been engaged in pursuing the rebels, have received orders to return to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital.

The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid had pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces into which Old and New Castile are divided.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Count Walewski died yesterday, aged 58 years.

IRELAND.

A SINGULAR COALITION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the so called Fenian party, in Ireland, are every where forming a political coalition with the tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as O'Donohue, of Tralee, John Francis Maguire, of Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown the most sympathy with the late Fenian agitations have come out strong for this coalition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 28—P. M.

American securities firm. Bonds 73. Erie 29. Illinois Central 94.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28—P. M.

Bonds firm at 75.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—P. M.

Cotton advancing; uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 15,000 bales. Spirits—Petroleum 1½d per gallon. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Lard 72. Bacon 53s.

ARKANSAS.

A Negro Desperado Lynched—Gen. Hindman Assassinated.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—A Helena, Ark., letter of yesterday says: Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Joe W. Maxey, with a posse, surrounded a cabin of a notorious negro named Lee Morson, who had killed several persons, and last winter shot and maimed for life Sheriff Bart Taylor, in attempting to arrest him, and who recently knocked the jailer in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been a terror to all, white and black.

No sooner had the Sheriff's posse halted at the door yesterday when Morson fired, killing Maxey. The others attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry Napps and Andy Barnes, colored. He then escaped to the woods.

News of the affair spread like wildfire and soon fully one hundred men were scouring the woods, and succeeded in finding Morson, whose arm was broken. He was also wounded in the side. A vote was taken on the spot, black and white voting, in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

Gen. J. C. Hindman, late of the C. S. A., was assassinated at his residence at Helena, last night. The Superintendent of Police received a dispatch this afternoon, directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who it is believed committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman; he stoutly denies being the murderer.

Later—Particulars of the Assassination.

A special dispatch to-night says General Hindman was shot at ten o'clock last night whilst sitting in the midst of his family smoking. His left hand, which held his pipe, was carried away by the charge of buckshot, two of which entered his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died eight hours afterwards. His assassination was procured through political causes.

Sudden Death of a Western Man.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Captain Fred. H. Bradley died suddenly in this city this morning of paralysis. He had just returned from Europe. He had resided in the West for a number of years. In his pocket was found a commission as a justice of the peace in Cass county, Indiana, dated 1866, and also papers showing him to have been agent for several insurance companies in that State. His body was taken charge of by the Masons. He was about seventy years of age.

THE CAMILLA AFFAIR.

Letter from the Hon. B. H. Hill.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

[illegible]

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.
NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Governor's Veto of the Equality Bill—Colored People Indignant.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The [illegible] of the negroes at the [illegible] veto of the negro equality bill is unbounded. Threats against the person are reported. In the House, Mr. [illegible], author of the bill, said if Gov. Warmoth had been [illegible] [illegible]

The consideration of the veto was postponed until Monday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Collision Between Negroes—A Feeling of Insecurity Prevailing Among the Whites.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 28.—Friday night some United States colored troops of this point attempted to interfere with two colored Democratic speakers, but were checked by the white officers.

In a recent fight between some colored soldiers and some citizens, one of the former and one of the latter were wounded. Amputation of the lower limbs of the latter [illegible].

Constant excitement prevails here, and there is a general feeling of insecurity on the part of citizens.

The above is signed by J. H. Powell and N. B. Topping, citizens of Goldsboro.

GRANT'S PEACE.

More of the New Orleans Riot

The Negroes Alone the Aggressors.

PLOT TO LAY THE CITY IN ASHES.

[From the N. O. Picayune, 26th.]

[illegible]

Disappointed Senators—Messrs. Hill and Miller, of Georgia, Refused Admittance.

[illegible]

Monetary and Commercial.

[illegible]

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—The market opened to-day about as it closed on Saturday, with a fair demand and prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 per bbl, for fair to strictly choice apples.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Dealers report a good demand and prices are steady. [illegible]

BEESWAX—Prices are unchanged, and dealers pay from 33 to 35c on arrival. Choice and distrainable [illegible] advanced prices.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, and prime country commands 30 to 38c in lots on arrival. Choice Western Reserve tub butter is held at 40 to 42c.

BARK—Tanners are paying from $10 to $10 50 for chestnut oak per cord.

COOPER STUFF—Is steady with a fair demand. [illegible]

COFFEE—Sales to-day were of a jobbing character, and prices are generally unchanged; stocks are fair. We quote Java at 30 to 35c, Laguyra [illegible], Rio, from common to choice grades, 20¼ to 24c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and is selling in dray-load lots at $1 75 to 2 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Are in good demand with liberal sales of standard brands at quotations. [illegible]

CORN MEAL—The market is steady with light receipts. [illegible]

COAL—Prices are unchanged and dealers are [illegible]

CHEESE—The market is only moderately well supplied and prices are firm. We quote Factory at 15 to 16c, W. R. and Hamburg, 17 to 18c; Pine Apple and Nutmeg cheese at 30c.

CANDLES—Prices are firm and the demand fair. [illegible]

CANDY—We quote common at 20 to 21c, and fancy candies at 25 to 30c.

EGGS—Receipts are light and prices are firm at 25c per dozen on arrival, in bbl lots.

FLAX SEED—Dealers are paying $1 60 for a prime article, and [illegible]

FEATHERS—Prices are irregular. [illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS—Raisins are very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote lemons at $10 per box; [illegible]

FLOUR—The market is quotably unchanged, with a fair local demand, and sales of 300 barrels reported of various grades at quotations. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GRAIN—The market opened to-day more buoyant and an improved demand was reported.

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Is in good demand and advancing, with sales reported of 3,000 bush at 93c in bulk, and the market closed at 90c to $1. We heard of sale of [illegible]

OATS—Are firm with sales to-day of 2,000 bushels at 55c, sacks included. The market is firm at 55c to 56c in sacks, and dealers are paying from 47c to 50c from wagons.

RYE—Is in good demand, and buyers are paying from $1 10 to $1 15; and sales are made at $1 20 from store.

BARLEY—Is steady and unchanged and we quote No. 2 spring at $2 10 to 2 15 from store; fall at $2 40 to 2 [illegible].

MALT—Is firm and we quote at $2 30 to 2 40 for spring from store, and $2 75 to 3 for fall.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in light demand with limited stock. We quote 22 to 23c in bales, and 22½ to 23c for rewoved.

GRAIN BAGS—We have no change to notice in quotations. Dealers report a fair demand. [illegible]

GINSENG—The market is steady, and good to strictly prime ginseng commands from 85 to 86c per lb.

HOPS—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at 25 to 40c, according to quantity.

HIDES—The market is steady but inactive. Receipts are light, but dealers are paying full prices. We quote dry flint at to 25c, dry salted 18 to 19c, green salted 10 to 11c, green hides 8 to 9c.

HAY—There was less firmness in the market to-day, and sales were made on the wharf at $16 to $17. 300 bales at the latter quotation reported. Sales from store are made at $18 to $19 50.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are firm, with a good demand. We quote:

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good request, with liberal sales on orders. We quote at 6¼ to 7c, according to quantity and quality.

IRON, PIG—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote hot blast at $30 to $42; Tenn. cold blast, $40 to $45; Red River car wheel iron at $46 per ton.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report a good demand, and prices are fully maintained, and in a good many lines the tendency is to advanced figures. We quote:

[illegible]

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We have no change to note in prices. Stocks are fair. We quote New Orleans molasses at 80c to $1 per gallon. Molasses sirups at 65 to 85c; sugar at 85c to $1 15; sugar [illegible] at $1 25, in kegs, bbls and half bbls.

NAILS—The market is well supplied and prices are steady, and the [illegible] are selling at $4 50 to 4 75. Dealers are getting from $5 to $5 25 per keg for lots.

ONIONS—The market is steady; dealers are paying $3 50 per bbl, and selling at $3 75 to 4 00 from store.

OFFAL—Prices are about the same and sales are made at [illegible] for bran; shorts [illegible]; mixed feed and middlings at [illegible] per ton.

OILS—Linseed oil is selling at $1 10 to $1 12. Lard No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 20 to $1 25. Coal [illegible] to 40c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 60c to 75c.

POTATOES—Receipts are light, and dealers are paying $3 [illegible] per bbl from wagons, and selling from store at $3 [illegible], the demand being in excess of the supply.

PROVISIONS—There was a more active demand in this department of trade to-day, and prices had an upward tendency.

PORK—The market is firm at $28 50 to 28 75 in round lots, and [illegible] for jobbing lots, with sales to-day of [illegible].

BACON—The market is firmer, and we note sales of [illegible] as follows: shoulders, 13½c, [illegible], clear sides 18c.

LARD—Is firm and in fair demand with sales at [illegible] tierce, the market closing firm at 19½ to 20c, and 21c in kegs.

HAMS—Are unchanged. We quote plain at 18 to [illegible].

RAGS—We quote at 3 to 3c for cotton; and from [illegible] for woolen.

RICE—We quote Rangoon at 11 to 12c, with light demand.

SEEDS—We quote [illegible] at $3 25 to $3 50, and timothy seed at $2 25 to $2 50 per bushel, with a [illegible].

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at [illegible] for 7 bushel bbls [illegible].

SOAP—We quote No. 1 German [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible] soap, [illegible] palm, [illegible].

SUGAR—Prices are quotably unchanged and buyers are looking forward to the auction sale to take place on the 6th proximo. We quote Demerara at 13¼ to 14c, Porto Rico, choice, 14¼ to 15c; good, 13¼ to 14c; common, 12¼ to 13c. Cuba, choice, 14 to 14c; good, 13¼ to 14c; common, 12½ to 13c; hard standard, 18¼ to 18¾c. Coffee sugars steady at 15 to 16 for A, B, extra C and Circle C's.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are fair and a good demand reported. We continue last week's quotations:

Tin plate, 1 C, per box	$11 50
Do 1 X	17 50
Do 1 C, roofing, M. F. or Ponti	14 00
Do 1 X, roofing	17 00
Do D X	19 00
Do 1 C, 14x20, b'gt	15 00

TWINE—We quote cotton twine at [illegible] hemp [illegible]; paper [illegible]; baling twine [illegible].

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 11½ to 11¾c per lb, according to quality. Grease ranges from 8½ to 9c at the soap factories.

VINEGAR—We quote whisky and cider vinegar firm at 25 to 30c, grape 35c, and wine $1 per gallon.

WHISKY—There was a fair demand to-day, and raw is steady, with sales of 40 bbls tax paid, at $1 10. We quote raw, tax paid, at $1 08; rectified at $1 [illegible]; new copper, two to six months old, at [illegible] 25, in bond; one year old, $1 [illegible] in bond; two years old, $1 [illegible] in bond; three years old copper, $2 [illegible] in bond. Whisky more than three years old commands fancy figures.

WOOL—The market is steady. Unwashed is quoted at 25 to 30c, with some transactions for choice lots at an advance. Tub washed ranges from 45 to 50c per lb.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—M. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28, 1868.

CATTLE—There has been a large supply of cattle on the market to-day—871 head. The demand was good, and there are only 60 head left over unsold. Sales range at from 5c to 5½c for the best. A few extra butcher cattle sold from 5¾ to 6¼c. Good and fair sold from 3½c to 4½c. Common and inferior from 2½ to 3½c. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6c to 7c.

HOGS—The market is very dull, and prices have again declined. Sales range now from 9c to 9¼c for heavy, well-fatted hogs, 8c to 8½c for fair and ordinary; and 7c to 7½c for light stock. There are about 75 head left over unsold.

SHEEP—The supply has been good, and the demand fair. Good heavy shipping sell from 3½ to 4c; fair and ordinary sell from $1 75 to $2 25 per head. Good and choice lambs sell from $3 25 to $3 per head.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the daily report of auction sales at the stable of R. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Monday, September 28th:

Sorrel mare $90, bay mare $30, sorrel horse $[illegible], brown pony $31, bay mare $47, brown mare $11, bay mare $90, spring wagon $70, bay mare $[illegible], wagon $30, ambulance $40.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day with light offerings and with auction sales at only two of the warehouses. Prices were regarded as a shade weaker on common and good lugs and medium leaf but not quotably lower. Advices from the tobacco growing districts continue unfavorable, and serious damage has already resulted from the wet weather; a couple of weeks of good weather will however put a more cheerful aspect upon affairs. We continue to quote:

Lugs, common	6	to 7
Lugs, good	8	to 9
Leaf, common	9	to 10
Leaf, medium	11	to 12
Leaf, good	14	to 16
Leaf, fine and selections	17	to 20
Leaf, cutting, good to fine	18	to 25
Leaf, fancy and wrappers	30	to 75

The sales to-day amounted to 25 hhds, and prices were as follows: 1 hhd at $14 75, 1 at $12 50, 3 at $11, 1 at $10, 5 at $9 10 to $9 50, 2 at $8 10 to $8 75, 4 at $7 to $7 50, 1 at $6 to $6 50, 6 at $5 10 to $5 60, 1 at $2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.

Crude quiet but firm; no transactions; 15c is the nominal quotation for spot.

Refined is quiet and firm but unchanged; sales of Philadelphia delivery for September at 31½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—In better demand and firmer at [illegible] for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family [illegible] for spring wheat do.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; red $2 [illegible]; [illegible] $1 10. Corn quiet; yellow $1 20, mixed Western $1 [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat firm; choice red $2 70. Corn firm; white $1 [illegible], yellow $1 [illegible]. Oats firm; prime 68c [illegible]. Rye active at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $30 50. Bacon sides, 18c; clear rib [illegible]; shoulders, 15¼c; Hams, [illegible]. Lard, 20½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; No. 1 red is held at $1 95. Corn in good demand and higher; ear $1 [illegible]. Oats advanced to [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for others. Rye dull at $1 24. Barley irregular and excited; fall very scarce, with buyers at [illegible], but those who have got any are not offering; spring [illegible].

COTTON—Nominally unchanged.

TOBACCO—Quiet.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 08.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is held firmly, with small sales at $29. Lard sold at 19¼c, but is held generally at 19¾c. Bulk meats firm, with a fair jobbing demand at 12¾c for shoulders, 15¼c for rib, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams dull and sold at [illegible].

BUTTER—Higher, owing to the light supply, at [illegible] for fresh.

EGGS—Steady and dull.

OIL—Linseed dull at $1 08 and demand very light.

SEED—Timothy firm at [illegible]. Flax in good demand at $2 [illegible], the latter for round lots. Nothing doing in clover.

GOLD—141 buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par, buying.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

TOBACCO—In very little demand and prices are unchanged.

HEMP—Unchanged; sales medium undressed at $125 to $140.

FLOUR—Unusually quiet, the demand for all grades is small and entirely of a local nature; small sales at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and unchanged; prime fall [illegible], strictly prime [illegible], choice $2 [illegible]; spring is unchanged at $1 [illegible] for prime. Corn in fair demand and firmer. [illegible] Oats heavy and lower at [illegible] for prime to choice. Barley slow, except for strictly choice [illegible] to [illegible], strictly choice [illegible]. Rye irregular; sales at $1 [illegible] to $1 [illegible] for prime to choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; sales at $29 for mess and $25 for prime mess. Nothing to bulk meats, except in a small way. Bacon—holders firm and prices steady; sales from store at [illegible], do old at 15½c. Fresh clear rib [illegible]. Lard dull and but little doing; small sales choice at 19¾c.

WHISKY—In steady demand at $1 10.

BEEF CATTLE—In fair supply and good demand at steady prices at fair [illegible].

SHEEP—Good are in demand at $4 00 to [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour 1,[illegible] bbls, wheat [illegible] bush; corn 1,875 sacks, oats 11,[illegible] bush; barley [illegible] sacks, rye [illegible] sacks.

Weather clear and pleasant.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.

EXCHANGE—Eastern is firmer at $1 50 per $1,000 off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Dull; small sales spring extras at $6 25 to $8 00.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand unsettled and values lower; No. 1 $1 [illegible]; No. 2 $1 [illegible], closing at [illegible]; since 'Change No. 2 was dull at $1 [illegible]. Corn unsettled and firmer; sales No. 1 at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; No. 2 quiet and [illegible] higher; sales at [illegible], sales No. 1 this afternoon at 90c cash and [illegible] seller October. Oats steady at [illegible], closing at the outside. Rye [illegible] higher; sales No. 1 at $1 [illegible] and No. 2 at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 17 for No. 1. Barley [illegible] lower; sales No. 2 at $1 [illegible] and rejected at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 [illegible] for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Weak and 3c lower; sales of free at $1 08.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and quiet. Mess pork closed steady at $29. Lard 19¾c. Dry-salted shoulders 12¼c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing and nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Dull at $8 [illegible] for good to smooth.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—14,[illegible] bbls flour, 137,000 bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, 112,000 bush oats, 3,[illegible] hogs.

SHIPMENTS—7,[illegible] bush flour [illegible] bush wheat, 111,000 bush corn, 164,[illegible] bush oats, 2,[illegible] hogs.

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat market to-night is easier; sales at $1 [illegible] for No. 2. Corn firmer and higher at 90c for No. 1. Oats firm at 55c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.

COTTON—[illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales, exports [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—[illegible].

GRAIN—Oats [illegible]. Corn, [illegible].

HAY—$23.

BRAN—$23.

CORNMEAL—$4 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork $30 50. Lard [illegible]. Bacon active; shoulders 15c, clear sides 18¾c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

COTTON—Firm and in fair demand; sales 1,250 bales at 26c for middling uplands, some sales were reported at 26c.

FLOUR—Receipts 14,[illegible] bbls; dull and 10@20c lower; sales of 9,700 bbls at $6 [illegible] for superfine State and Western, $7 [illegible] for extra Western, $[illegible] for white wheat extra, $7 [illegible] for round hoop Ohio, $[illegible] for St. Louis; $[illegible] for good to choice do, closing dull. California dull and declining; sales [illegible] sacks at $8 [illegible]. Rye flour quiet; sales [illegible] bbls at $6 [illegible], the latter rate an extreme.

CORNMEAL—Active; sales 3,000 bbls Brandywine at $6 [illegible] delivered.

WHISKY—Quiet.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at [illegible].

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, none; market dull and nominally lower; sales 16,000 bush at $1 75 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring mixed, $1 80 for No. 1 [illegible] for amber Tennessee, $2 [illegible] for white Michigan. Rye steady, sales [illegible] bush Western at $1 [illegible]. Barley firmer and firm. Barley malt quiet; sales 3,000 bush [illegible]. Receipts corn, none; market opened 1c [illegible] and lower, but closed more active and rather better; the demand is chiefly speculative; sales [illegible] bush at [illegible] for unsound and $1 [illegible] for sound mixed Western, $1 [illegible] for new do in store, $1 [illegible] for old do in store, $1 [illegible] for high mixed nearly yellow. Receipts oats, none; market quiet; sales 52,000 bush at [illegible] for new Western afloat.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

	Bushels.
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Rice—Carolina dull; sales 150 bags Rangoon to bond on private terms. Coffee firm and in fair demand, sales 2,300 bags on private terms, other kinds dull. Sugar steady but in moderate demand; sales 1,050 hhds Cuba at [illegible] for muscovado and [illegible] for Porto Rico.

HOPS—Quiet at 15@25c for American.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 16¼c for crude and 32c for refined bonded.

OIL—Linseed quiet at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more doing; sales 3,[illegible] bbls at $29 [illegible] for mess closing at $29 [illegible] regular, $28 [illegible] for old do, $[illegible] for prime, $[illegible] for prime mess. Beef dull; sales [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for new plain mess, $[illegible] for new extra mess tierce beef dull at $[illegible] for prime mess, $[illegible] for India mess. Beef hams dull at [illegible]. Cut meats heavy; sales 350 pkgs at [illegible] shoulders, 13@15¾c for hams. Middles dull and heavy. Lard dull and drooping, sales [illegible] at [illegible] for steam, [illegible] for kettle.

BUTTER—Less active at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State.

CHEESE—Heavy at 12@17c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and firm.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed 10c lower on common and medium grades, with a moderate inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and in buyers favor; the export demand is restricted, owing to the advance in ocean freights. Rye quiet at $1 [illegible] for Western. Corn dull at [illegible] for Western. Oats steady and in fair speculative demand at $1 [illegible] for new Western afloat, including sound parcels at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $29 [illegible] for mess, cash and regular. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, without change. Bacon dull, heavy and nominal. Lard very quiet at 19@19¾c for fair to prime steam.

HOGS—Without decided change.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The market for cotton goods is heavy. Brown sheetings are ¼c lower.

The print market is steady but lacks buoyancy.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Money steady at 4@5 per cent., closing firmer and active.

Sterling quiet at [illegible].

Gold lower, opening at 141¾ and closing at 141¼.

There was considerable [illegible] in the gold room this afternoon. The market is evidently in the control of the bears.

Governments dull and lower.

[illegible]

Railways were dull and lower.

Mail, [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie [illegible], do preferred, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible]; Harlem, [illegible], do preferred, [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; [illegible] and Mississippi [illegible]; Wabash [illegible], do preferred, [illegible]; St. Paul, [illegible], do preferred, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Hartford and [illegible]; Terre Haute, [illegible], do preferred, [illegible]; Illinois Central Bonds, [illegible]; Chicago and Alton [illegible]; Dubuque and Sioux City preferred [illegible]; [illegible] Rocky Mountain, [illegible].

[illegible] at Boston: Calumet, 32; Copper Falls, 19; [illegible]; Hancock, [illegible]; Minnesota, [illegible]; Quincy, [illegible].

Balances at the Sub-Treasury—$[illegible]; currency, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.

COTTON—[illegible], fair demand and firmer; middling [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales, receipts [illegible] bales.

Exchange—Sterling [illegible]. New York sight [illegible] per cent. discount.

GOLD—140.

Coffee, sugar and molasses unchanged.

Flour—[illegible].

GRAIN—Corn dull at [illegible]. Oats dull and declining to [illegible].

HAY—Declined to $1 [illegible].

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $33 25. Bacon [illegible]. Lard steady; [illegible].

[illegible] receipts of produce since Saturday have been heavy.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

CATTLE—Trade has been slow and [illegible] receipts [illegible] head. The quotations for extra quality are [illegible]; [illegible] good [illegible], ordinary [illegible], and inferior at [illegible].

COWS—The market has been active and firm. Receipts [illegible] per head [illegible].

VEAL CALVES—In good demand and prices higher. [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active but prices lower, owing to the [illegible]. Receipts [illegible]. Quotations [illegible]

HOGS—Prices [illegible] and market active at [illegible], [illegible] Ohio, [illegible] do Illinois, [illegible] average, at [illegible].

RIVER AND WEATHER.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.

Weather clear and pleasant. River rising slowly.

Departed—Lumberry, Vicksburg; Lizzie Gill, New Orleans; Pauline, Carrollton; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

Arrived—Sam Hale.

CAIRO, Sept. 28.

Port List: Jonas, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Amelia, St. Louis to Evansville, 11 P. M.; Forsyth, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Clifton, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; White, Paducah packet, 3 P. M.; Hawkeye, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Sam Bacon, Louisville to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Shark, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Mollie, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M.

River rose eight inches. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28—P. M.

Weather clear and cold. Mercury 64.

The river has risen 30 inches since last report, with [illegible] feet under the Curlington bridge.

Arrived—R. H. Hudson, from Wheeling, with a heavy trip for points below. The towboat Boaz, with ten barges, containing 200,000 bushels of coal, passed down for New Orleans. The Darling arrived from Memphis. The Camden departed for Pittsburg. All the regular packets arrived and departed on time.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.

River rising; thirty feet on Harpeth shoals.

Weather clear and cool.

Arrived—Fanny Bradford, Evansville; Kate Morrison, up river; Tyrone, Louisville.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.

River ten feet and falling.

Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI.

A Burning Tunnel Caves in and Buries Two Men—Two Hand Cars Run Over Several Persons Killed—Gen. Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Pilcher tunnel on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad which caught fire some days ago, and has since been burning, caved in yesterday and buried two men. Their remains have not been recovered. While a construction engine was backing up to the scene of the disaster, it ran over two hand cars near Athens containing 18 men, instantly killing five and seriously injuring three others, two of whom are not expected to recover.

The men endeavored to jump from the cars which were demolished. One man had his head entirely severed from his body, and another half his head torn away by a splinter from the car.

The burning and caving in of the tunnel has blocked up the road, but the company are building a track over the hill which will soon be completed.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is in the city, stopping at the Burnett House.

BOSTON.

General Banks' Address to the Workingmen.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—In an address to the workingmen of Charlestown this evening, General Banks reviewed some of the acts of the last and the present Congress, especially treating on the eight hour law, which he said was but the preliminary step toward co-operation between the employer and the employee. The time would soon come when the laborer would receive part of the profit of his employer as his compensation. He said the national debt must be paid in gold and silver as promised when the loans were created, and if the people repudiated them they repudiated their own interests.

PHILADELPHIA.

Base Ball—The "Red Stockings" Again Defeated—Score 15 to 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—5,000 persons were present this afternoon to witness the return game between the Cincinnati and Athletic base ball clubs. The game was well contested, resulting in a victory for the Athletics, 15 to 12.

On the last inning the game was very exciting, the Cincinnati club having a chance of beating their opponents, but were put out scoring only one. The following are the runs:

Athletics—Reach, 1; McBride, 1; Radcliffe, 3; Wilkins, 1; Fisher, 1; Sensenderfer, 4; Fares, 3; Cuthbert, 1; Berry, 0. Total—15. Cincinnati—Howe, 2; Waterman, 1; Johnson, 1; Hatfield, 2; Wright, 1; Kingy, 0; Gould, 1; Allison, 3. Total—12.

The Great Cricket Match.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The international cricket match between England 11, and United States 22, selected from Boston, and other clubs, commenced to-day. The Englishmen commenced, making 80 runs with 3 wickets fall. They continue to-morrow morning.

Extensive Fire in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—A fire occurred in San Andreas, Calvaras county, September 25th, destroying sixty buildings. Loss $75,000.

IMPORTS.

[From the Book of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—Sept. 28.

CINCINNATI—Per America—30 bdls ham paper, [illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per Gen. Buell—18 bbls ale, Peaslee, [illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per Louise—16 bxs glassware, J B Wilder & co—[illegible]

September 28.

CINCINNATI—Per United States—[illegible]

MADISON—Per J L Graham—10 bbls whisky, [illegible]

EVANSVILLE—Per Charmer—4 hhds tobacco, consignees.

HENDERSON—Per Palestine—1 bbl sundries, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible] the 24 hours ending noon, Sept. 28.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—[illegible]

September 22 to 28.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible]

HIGGINS & CO.,

DEALERS in white lead, paints, varnishes, brushes, glass and paper, &c.

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Between Main and Market.

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